THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,387—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th July	ARABIA	8000	....	...
2nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	7000	....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10700
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6610	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FOR INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only AT SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

FOR TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	..	..	15 July	...
City of Paris	9200	...	...	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	...	13 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	23 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5391	24 Aug.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	26 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	7030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	12 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6525	10 Apr.	2 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
To London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	899
To Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1695	Thurs.	20th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	21st July	6 a.m.	† direct,

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 20th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on or about Wednesday, 19th July, calling at ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Saturday 15th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

15th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Forosti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Danneck	5990	25th July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; Including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR FLOWERS, Fruit, for Iced-drinks and Ices Hawkes Cut-Glass is the most effective in the world.

The colour is a pure, flawless white; the cutting delicate, daring and clean; the decoration always restrained by taste,—never over charged; an ever-varying display of graceful line and refined feeling.

Judges of good glass cite "Hawkes" as the perfected type.

We invite your attention to our complete assortment.

Those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive wedding gifts will view the designs assembled at our establishment with special interest.

Many simple pieces and a wide choice of the more embellished "Hawkes."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas ...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut ...	" 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	" ...	Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	" ...	" 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	" ...	" 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	" 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each ...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Grant Street Fort.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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PEARSE & CO.'S RESTAURANT.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN & DINNER.

SELECTED BILL-OF-FARE DAILY.

ENGLISH SIDE DISHES—A SPECIALITY

BEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

MESSING SUPPLIED MODERATELY ON MONTHLY TERMS.

CONTRACTS FOR EVENING PARTIES, DINNERS, ETC.,

UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

PEARSE & CO., Established 1872. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Telephone, No. 1037. PEARSE & CO., By Appointment, to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed :—"That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 15,00,000 by the creation of 600 additional Ordinary Shares of Rs. 500 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects 'pari passu' with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company. That the Directors be empowered to dispose of the said additional shares from time to time and at such times as they think fit, at a minimum premium of Rs. 500 per Share."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which would be subsequently convened.—Dated the 6th day of July 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GOCULDASS MADHOWJI SONS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AKBERALLY DOSSABHOY, has contracted TO SELL the immoveable property, described below, to our client JOOTHA NARSEY.

All persons, having or claiming any right, title or interest, in the said property by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the Undersigned, at our Office, in Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel Government Tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Parel Village Passage, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (496) four hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under A
Old No. 59, New No. —— New Survey No. 60, and 14199
in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward, No. 2592, and Street No. 1286, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Parel Village Passage, on or towards the West by the house now or lately of Gopalji Dhunji Washerman, on or towards the North by the house now or lately of Lakhmidas Karamsey, and on or towards the South by the Government House and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Akberally Dossabhoy.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1911.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to the various Districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure. hours.	Extra pressure. hours.
A WARD.		
1. Colaba ...	5-30 to 10-0 A.M and 3-30 to 7-0 P.M.	7 to 9-30 P.M
2. Fort ...		
3. Esplanade ...		
B & C WARDS.		
1. Mandvi ...	6-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4-30 to 6-30 A.M.
2. Chuckla ...		
3. Umerkhadi ...		
4. Dongri ...		
5. Market ...		
6. Dhobitalao ...		
7. Parawady ...		
8. Bhuleshwar ...		
9. Kharatalao ...		
10. Kumbharwada. ...		
D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	Do.	Do.
2. Girgaum ...		
3. Chowpatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar :—		
Lower portion ...	Constant supply.	
Higher portion ...		
5. Mahalaxumi :—		
Lower portion	4-30 A.M. to 7-0 P.M.	
Higher portion	Constant supply.	
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon ...	6-30 to 10 0 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-0 P.M.	4-30 to 6-30 A.M.
2. Tarwady ...		
3. 1st Nagpada ...		
4. Kamathipura ...		
5. Tardeo		
6. Byculla... ...		
7. Nagpada ...		
F WARD.		
1. Parel	Constant supply except Jacheria Bander Road Kalachauki	
2. Sewri	from 4-30 to 10-0 a.m., and from 3-0 to 7-0 p.m.	
3. Sion		
G WARD.		
1. Mahim	Constant supply with low pressure during the day and high pressure during the night.	
2. Worli	Do.	Extra pressure south of S. M. Pakhadi from 5 to 7 A.M. and 6 to 8 P.M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Water Engineer,

Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 11th July, 1911.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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CORRIDOR-RESTAURANT-CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

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Special arrangements will be made for the quick despatch of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, till SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th June, 1911.

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THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

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COMMENCING SATURDAY, July 22nd at 9-45 P.M.
Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present
THE FOLLIES
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STUPENDOUS PROGRAMME,
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THE
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A sight seldom seen in a life time.
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THE NOVELS OF THE WORLD IN HARMONY.

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"THE"
COMEDIAN OF THE FILM STORIES OF TO-DAY
in a short sharp and sweet burst of laughter
AND
A PROGRAMME OF NEW PICTURES.

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7 TO 8 P.M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
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BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1911.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1911 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 29th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Race, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES,
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
2nd, 6th, 9th and 16th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
23rd 27th and 30th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 18th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

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Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.
N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st June, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 13, Hummum Street Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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They are self-adjusting.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, recreating and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

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Pimples?
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THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
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CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,425,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a long length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the consignor the balance of the consignment of Hosiery, consisting of—
20 dozen bathing combinations.
50 „ under wear (combinations.)
45 „ coloured drawers.
4 „ lady's blouse pieces, assorted colour.
6 pieces cotton coating 26" by 44 to 46 yds.

On account of the concerned—
1 crate : 40 dozen white plates, 10" to 10 1-2".
1 crate ; 50 „ rich printed pattern, flat shape plates, 7", 8", 9" and 10".
10 dozen gold border and flower brand jugs.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of:—One second-hand square piano ; one gramophone with 60 records ; gas chandeliers ; one lot Vicker's ink, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of Gunmetal, Silver and Nickel Silver Watches.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadow Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By order a Banking Co. and on account of the concerned,—
A lot of watches, by the well known makers, regular in the market.
24 silver crystal lever rex watches, size 19in.
24 „ „ „ „ „ 16in.
12 gunmetal rex watches. „ „
12 „ „ „ flat shape.
6 silver full jewel Precision watches, size 17in.
6 „ „ „ „ „ 19in.
6 nickel „ „ „ „ 19in.
3 silver chronograph recorder brand.
3 nickel „ suplite second (double second-hands).
A lot of "Ideal Brand," gunmetal, nickel, etc., watches.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immovable property at Baba Dhaboo Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Karamalli Moledina, the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ismailji Lookmanji, and pursuance to and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, 1907, and transferred to the said Karamalli Moledina by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 25th day of August, 1909, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2746, and New No. 9747, Old Survey No. 1457, and New Survey No. 4594, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6867 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and 89 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage ; on or towards the West by the aforesaid Baba Dhaboo Street ; on or towards the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Dawoodji Tyebji ; and on or towards the South by the property of Tyebji Adamji, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for Karamalli Moledina the Transferee of mortgages at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Callisadas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Callisadas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vandas, partly by the Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dhan Shyam Lalji Chiman Lalji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 2033 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BAGS NAKESHAR

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rahimbally Hirji Khoja and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th day of July, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Samuel Street, Khoja Mohalla :—
125 bags nakeshar.
Cash required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, settees, almiras chest of drawers, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washband tables, small and large phonographs piano, iron safes, etc.
4 foot sewing machines with stands, quite new.
1 lot of mens clothes waistcoat, coat, forage cap, &c.
By order of the concerned—
1 lot law books by different authors.

At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ratnobally Karmalli, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 4, Pejara Gully, Shaikh Memon Street, next to Messrs. Ramchander Lalji's Shop, goods of the shop containing cashmere, tweed, alpaca, Oxford longcloth, mulmuls, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

Cash required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of on the same day.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, at Mahim, near Hasali Tank Road.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bai Dosibai, widow of Rustomji Burjorji Chinoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Munchershaw Shapurji Naristwala under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th September, 1908, the following properties :—

All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or oart, called Khan Karar and Bydhat (together with the messuages, tenements and buildings, standing thereon), situate at Mahim, near Hasali Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand seven hundred and sixty seven square yards, according to the Collector's bill and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 594 and 58, and New Nos. 4506 and 282, and New Survey Nos. 1-1484 and 1-1484, and bounded on or towards the East and South by the property of Temolji Pestonji Sethna and on or towards the West and North by a public passage and the buildings, whereon reassessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 4374 and 4375 and Street Nos. 734 and 735 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Babaji Mahadeo and his tenants and are now with occupation or possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Cox's Building, first floor, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dutton Massey and Co., all the office furniture, such as American revolving top writing tables, one iron safe by Godrej, one typewriter by Smith and Premier, office tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, paper scales, letter files, one platform scale, six triangular scales with weights etc., etc :—

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
2 bales printing papers.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases of champagne and one case pomril.
2 cases sample goods, one case umbrella frames and one case bath cabinet.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred patanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay Australian gelding, 15 hands, aged, quiet in harness.
The property of an officer who has left the Station—
1 bay Australian mare, in good condition, quiet to ride or drive, with a handsome strong dog-cart and a set of harness.
By order of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1911.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART
& Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MURZBAN—July 14, at his residence in Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Mherwanji Furdoonji Murzban, proprietor, the "Rast Goftar" and Duttar Ashkara Press. Funeral ceremony at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BATE—June 21, at St Stephen's Vicarage, 27 Thurlow Road, N W, the wife of the Rev Herbert Newell Bate, of a son.
FERN—June 22, at Oak Field, Worsley, Lancashire, the wife of George Fern of a daughter.
GRANT—June 25, Hon Mrs A Rowland Grant, The Rectory, Great Warley, Essex, of a daughter.
HAY—June 19, at Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, the Hon Mrs Leith Hay, of Rannes, of a daughter.
HOARE—June 18, at Chiseburst, the wife of Herbert James Hoare, I C S, of a son.
PAYNE—June 23, at Brunswick House, Kew, the wife of Dr E L Payne, of a son.
ROSS—June 22, at The Grove Lodge, Sawbridgeworth, the wife of E Athole Ross, M D, M R C P, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLOWES—CARPENTER—June 17, at Salisbury Cathedral, George Charles Knight Clowes to Winifred Lucy, daughter of Canon Carpenter, Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral.
OLDING—HAIG BROWN—June 25, at Whytelsafe, Surrey, Stanley Howard Olding to Marion Vere, daughter of Clarence Haig Brown, M D, of Charterhouse, Godalming.
ROSE—REARDEN—June 17, at the Church of S S Edward and Peter, Palace Street, Westminster, Capt T A Rose, D S O Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the late Major T C Rose, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of John Rearden.
WOOD—GREATREX—June 19, at St Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, Sir Henry J Wood to Muriel Helen, daughter of Major F W Greatrex, late of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons.
YONGE—HAWS—June 20, at the Parish Church, Carshalton, Dr Ambrose Eode Yonge, M B, B Ch, (Oxon), M R C S, L R C P, to Isabel Eva, daughter of Mr R Tyndale Haws.

DEATHS.

BAZLEY—June 22, at Hatherop, Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire, Gardner Sebastian Bazley, son of Sir Thomas S Bazley, Bart, aged 47.
BRISTOW—June 17, at Krugersdorp, South Africa, Capt S Follett Bristow, son of the late Dean Bristow.
FORBES—June 25, at her residence, in Kensington, widow of Major James Forbes, aged 90.
JACKSON—June 10, at South Norwood, Benjamin, S Jackson, Captain R N, aged 73.
OSBORN—June 23, at 2 St Martin's Place, Dover, Ashby Greenough Osborn, M R C S, L S A, aged 82.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

HANSON—July 7, at the "Evelyn Hall," Mussoorie, the wife of E G Hanson, Survey of India, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 9m. Sunsets 7h. 19m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction : "The Naval Review at Spithead."

Maxim : "Everybody believes in the fellow who believes in himself."—E. H. HARRIMAN.

SURAT DISPENSARY.—The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa-road of Surat in the month of June, were men, 1,783 ; women, 1,395 ; children, 1,265; total 4,443.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Hindu backward classes is to be held under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Chinchpokli, in the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Hall to support the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Primary Education Bill.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—A jeweller of Kumbhar Tukda, named Mukundram Hiralal, has reported to the police, that between the 6th and the 11th instant he gave 705 diamonds of the value of Rs. 16,366 to a broker on approval. On being asked about the diamonds on Thursday, the broker promised to settle the account in the evening. Since then the broker has disappeared.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Ischia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7a. m. to-morrow :—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.—Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 10-30 a.m, the same day.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S.T.) to-morrow in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wadia, M. A., will conduct the class, and will expound "Greek History, Epoch of the Peloponnesian War." The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. V. T. Kashalkar M. A., when he will expound "Poverty to Power."

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March... .....El Capitan .....Sousa
A. Souvenir de Hapsal .....Chant Sans Paroles ...Tschaikowsky
B. Serenata Op. 15 ... .Motzkowsky
Selection .....The Orchid .....Caryll
Valse .....Weaner Madlu .....Zichrer
Grand Selection Maritana ....Wallace
Characte-Piece. The Coon's Patrol .....Lotter

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE special attraction for the coming week is "The Naval Review at Spithead." We have been reading lately of the wonderful gathering of both English and continental warships, and the film should prove a really interesting one. Jack tar is always a popular personage in Bombay with his bluff and breezy manner, and we welcome this opportunity of seeing him enjoying the Coronation and doing homage to his Sea King. There are over a hundred million pounds' worth of ships at anchor and every conceivable style of ship from the new Dreadnought of American style with the lace-work towers and fighting tops to the dangerous submarine is to be seen. The other part of the programme is up-to-date in every way, there being the old favourite "Foolshead" in his latest skit which alone ensures a good laugh. The new programme should be a good successor to the Coronation one.

THE FOLLIES.

Mr. Henry Dallas did a real service to the East in general and to Bombay in particular, when he made the necessary arrangements with Mr. H. G. Pelissier for bringing a company of Follies to this part of the world. We are, indeed, pleased to make so charming an acquaintance and look forward to the delightful songs and merry quips and fancies of this really clever and wondrously versatile company. Their initial success at the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, during the past Christmas season has been fully maintained in their comprehensive tour through the Far East. They open in Bombay for a short season, commencing July 22nd at the Novelty Theatre and, doubtless, will be warmly welcomed by a host of admirers.

A booking plan will open at Soundy's on Monday 17th July at 9-30 a.m.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

New Bombay Bill.

THE text is published of a Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910. The "statement of objects and reasons" says :—

The object of this Bill is to exempt Co-operative Credit Societies from the disabilities imposed upon creditors of agriculturists by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. The protection afforded by the Act to an agriculturist is not required in transactions between a member of a Co-operative Society and his society, while the restrictions of the Act hamper the business of the society and tend to divert capital. The only provision which it appears necessary to retain is section 21, with the necessary definitions in section 2.

Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill repeal the partial exemption which such societies were accorded by the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910.

THE KING'S GUARD OF HONOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the forthcoming visit of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen-Empress to Bombay, I would suggest that the Executive Committee formed for their reception, move the General Officer Commanding, Poona Division, to consider the desirability of having a Guard of Honour at the Apollo Bunder, from a Volunteer Corps, instead of a British Infantry Regiment. For this great occasion, the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, for instance, composed to a great extent of Parsees, might be selected for the purpose, and would, I think, prove themselves worthy of this unique honour. This would be immensely appreciated by the Corps and Their Majesties, would no doubt, be pleased to observe citizen soldiers from amongst one of the most loyal sections of their Indian subjects.—Yours, &c.

FRAMROZE.

Poona, July 13.

H. H. MAHARAJAH DOULAT SINGH OF IDAR.

His Highness the Maharajh Doulat Singh of Idar, accompanied by Sir Pertab Singh of Idar, and Juggat Singh A. D. C., who had been to England, to attend the Coronation, returned to Bombay, yesterday, by the English Mail steamer "Egypt and landed at the Apollo Bunder. A fairly large number of His Highness' subjects residing in Bombay had assembled at the Bunder to welcome him on his return. On landing at the Bunder at about noon His Highness was conducted to a seat specially arranged at the Apollo Bunder Pavilion for the occasion. The pavilion was well decorated and floor was carpeted. His Highness was garlanded and an address of welcome was read by Khemraj Shri Kishendas—proprietor of the Venkateshwar Steam Press in Hindi. His Highness then proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he remains till to-night and then proceeds to Jodhpur.

THE BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdul Ismail, a Mahomedan, was charged with possessing cocaine, valued at Rs. 50,000 without a license from the Collector and a revolver without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

The circumstances under which the accused was arrested have already been reported in our previous issue. The accused was suspected and searched, and the drug was found on his person and a large quantity of it and a revolver were found in his room.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, remarked that he regretted the law did not permit of a higher penalty than a fine of Rs. 200 for the possession of cocaine. He fined the accused Rs. 200 with the option of six months' simple imprisonment, and he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for possessing the revolver.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S ACCIDENT.

Sir Francis Younghusband met with a serious accident on June 21. He had joined Lady Younghusband in Belgium a few days earlier, and while he was walking on a road two miles from the Spa, he was run into by a motor-car. The car knocked him down and passed over both legs, causing a compound fracture of one and seriously injuring the other. The limbs were put in splints, but, owing to the serious nature of the accident, it was afterwards found necessary to remove the patient to Verviers, where he remains under the care of two surgeons at the St. Elisabeth Sanatorium. A Reuter telegram from Verviers of June 27 says shat the complicated fracture of the left thigh which Sir Francis Younghusband received has been reduced. The patient bore the operation well. His condition is satisfactory, and it is hoped that he will feel but little after-effect of the accident. Lady Younghusband is staying at an hotel at Heusy, close to the sanatorium, where her husband is lying, and is in constant attendance upon him.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	13	5	20 p. m.	15	53
Teheran ...	14	12	20 p. m.	2	38
Suez	13	2	15 p. m.	0	36

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco, are subject to very great delay. (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tsuyung and Yunnanfu, and Weining beyond Indian Frontier (12-7-11).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted, between Maesort and Rehang. (9-7-11).

Zanzibar Mombasa Cable interrupted (11-7-11) at 8 a.m., Mail closes Zanzibar 11-30 a.m. Greenwich time. (11-7-11).

Borasjoon reports line to Ahwaz interrupted beyond Ramhormaz since 9-30 a.m , (14-7-11.)

An invitation to the Coronation Service was sent by the Earl Marshal to Mr. Wicks, a nonagenarian resident of Wells, Somerset, owing to the remarkable record that he holds. As a youth, Mr. Wicks sang at the Funeral Service of King George IV., he was present in the choir at Westminster Abbey at the Coronation of William IV., attended the Coronation of Queen Victoria in a similar capacity, and again nine years ago the Coronation of King Edward VII.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SANADI LANDS IN DISPUTE.

The Cama Suit.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Mr. Merwanji M. Cama and his brother Mr. Hormusji, against the Secretary of State for India and another, for various declarations and reliefs in respect of certain lands at Duncan Road.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr Vicaji F. Taraporewalla were for the Government.

The Advocate-General, having concluded his address, called his evidence. D. R. Vaidya, Head Surveyor to the Collector of Bombay, examined-in-chief, said he knew the land in suit. It was the subject of a Sanad, dated 1824. He produced the duplicate of the Sanad. He was acquainted with the rent-rolls and the survey registers. Up to 1878, this land appeared in the rent-rolls of "New Town" They included the quit and ground rent and Sanadi lands. In these rolls, there might be about 300 plots of Sanadi lands. In 1878, other quit and ground rent land was brought in, otherwise the rent rolls were the same. Up to 1908, the Sanadi lands remained in those rent rolls, then separate rent-rolls were opened for Sanadi lands. Amongst them was the land in suit ; the rent-roll was opened as the result of an inquiry in the Collector's office and under orders from Government. He was acquainted with the type of notice put in this suit. Such notices are sent out to the transferree at the time of transfers. He produced the revenue survey register relating to this land. The remark "No. 258" was put in 1905-1906 when the Sanads were indexed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said he personally did not know when and by whom the revenue survey register was prepared. Before 1876, the rent-rolls were kept both according to tenures and divisions. In the "New Town," there was only one set which comprised all tenures, except the leasehold lands, as there were only two tenures, quit and ground rent and Sanadi. It was in virtue of the Act of 1876 that they started to keep separate rent-rolls according to tenures. Then they brought the quit and ground rent lands in one rent-roll. From 1878, the heading was continued as "quit and ground rent tenure." The heading before 1878 was "New Town or Kamatipura." It was the usual practise of the Collector to put endorsements on conveyances of quit and ground rent tenure to the effect that the lands were resumable at the pleasure of Government between 1842 and 1878. It was a view taken by Government at one time that such lands could also be resumed. The lands were usually described in the conveyances as Government lands.

Luxmonrao Ramji, Government pensioner, said he was in the Survey Department of the Collector's office from 1873 to 1904. The pencil endorsement "as per Sanad of 1824" in the remarks column in the survey register was in his hand-writing. He wrote that in 1874 or 1875. At that time, he was a temporary surveyor. He made the endorsement under orders of his Head Surveyor of the special establishment to correct the errors and omissions, plans of the leaser, areas, of the lands and make notes relating to the Sanads. The endorsement was made in pencil because it had to be checked. The ink endorsement was made by the Head Surveyor, who was his brother and who died in 1887. Witness used to check extracts and copies of the Collector's records taken by private individuals from 1874. When the parties took an extract, they were to copy verbatim what was in the book. The rule was that he should take the whole. If anything was omitted, he would order the man to make a fresh copy. The extracts given were of survey sheets and plans.

Cross-examined, witness said he never knew Section 40 of the Act of 1876 till he was asked about it.

Bhagwantrao Balwant, also a Government pensioner, said he was in the Collector's office from 1875 to 1907. He was second clerk from 1901 till the time of his retirement. He knew Madhavrao Bapuji Thosar, who was the head clerk there and also knew his signature. Thosar died in 1900. Tnosar's duties as clerkin the Land Revenue Department was to copy letters. He kept the rent-rolls when he was a rent-roll clerk. Thosar became second clerk in March 1881. That time he had nothing to do with the rent-rolls. As head clerk also he had nothing to do with the rent-rolls. The red-ink endorsement on the rent-roll for 1878-1879 relating to the land in suit was in Thosar's handwriting. The endorsement was "vide Sanad, dated 3rd February, 1824". That entry must have been made by him when he was rent-roll clerk.

Cross-examined, he said he did not know when Thosar made those endorsements. Such entries were made by rent-roll clerks. He did not know the occasion on which such entries were made. He did not know whether the rent-roll clerk had to find out the tenure. The change of the entry relating to the tenure must have been made under orders. There must be some reason for making such entries. There must have been some investigation before the entry. There must have been a record of such orders.

Dinshaw Dossabhoy, also a Government pensioner, and formerly employed in the Collector's office, said he was rent-roll clerk from 1888 to 1896. He used to compare extracts and copies of the rent-rolls taken by the parties. The copy extracts were compared by him. The clerk of Messrs. Gosling and Morris took those extracts according to the usual practice. When a party came to take an extract, he could take anything he liked and witness had to compare what the party had copied. He could say that the red-ink endorsement by Thosar must have been made before 1st April 1878, because everything had to be kept ready before these rent rolls came in force. The red-ink entries were in the book when he first saw it. He was certain of that fact. The red-ink endorsement was there when the extract by Gosling's man was made. It was not at all his concern to see that that endorsement appeared in the extract. The heading of the extract was written out by the clerks of the applicants. He was not concerned with the heading.

Cross-examined, witness said he was concerned with the description of the property and had nothing to do with the tenure. By description, he meant the whole of the extract. Had the applicant omitted the survey numbers from the extract, he would not have passed it. Had the man taken the name of the tenant and the area only, he would have passed the extract. The application in this case was for an extract of the rent-roll relating to this property. It was his duty to see that the extract was fully and correctly copied out. He compared the copy with the rent-roll and he was satisfied that it was a correct copy. At that time, his attention was not drawn to the red-ink entry. Had his attention been drawn to the red-ink endorsement, he would not have put in that endorsement because that was the duty of the party applying for it.

Mr. W.A. Chambers, architect and surveyor, practising in Bombay for the last 21 years, said when he first came to Bombay, he joined the firm of Messrs. Gosling and Morris. The application for the extract of the rent-rolls was in the handwriting of Mr. Gosling. Witness was the assessor in the Tribunal of Appeal for the last ten years. When he first came to Bombay, Sanadi lands were dealt with in the market on the same footing as other lands were dealt with. Now they were not. The change came about seven or eight years ago, after the case of Beg Mahomed. His experience was that it was the operations of the Trust that led the people to consider the tenure. The report was in Mr. Gosling's handwriting and was signed by him. In 1892, his firm used to investigate title. While investigating title then, they used to pay no attention to the tenure except that of the Port Trust lease lands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said he did not know of Sanadi lands before ten years. With his present knowledge, he would then have differentiated the Sanadi lands from quit and ground rent tenure lands. Supposing he knew the terms of the Sanad without the present knowledge and his advice as to acceptance of title was asked, he would have asked a Solicitor what the meaning of public purpose was. He would have taken Sanadi land tenure to be inferior to the pension and tax tenure, and quit and ground rent tenure. In 1892, he never dreamt that Government would treat "public purpose" to mean in the manner they acted with regard to the Malabar Hill lands. In 1892 he would have put all the tenures on the same footing. In India then he was two years old in the profession.

The Advocate-General here closed his case.

Mr. Jinnah said he had no documents to put in.

The Advocate-General then addressed the Court on the question of estoppel in view of the evidence led by him.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

9-02 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs Haridas Purshotam and others, Little and Co.
382-07 M B Chotia Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khanderao L and M
178-09 Thakurdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jam Mahomed Chotani vs Bomanji Rustomji and others Mulla and M
839-09 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hanmantram vs Aidan Peerdhan Captain and E
840-09 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hanmatram vs Ajiaram Peerdhan Captain and V
129-10—Jehangir and S Dhunbhai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Coursetji Daruwala and others N B Vakil in person Jehangir and S.
46-10—S A Tyabji Jugoorath Shivram Jadhaw vs Gangabai and another Raghavaya B and N.
150-10—Captain and V Mowji as Ramji Poonja and another Tyabji D and Co.
416-05 Payne and Co Esmail Joosub vs The Secretary of State for India E F Nicholson.
236-08 Daphtary F and D Triwandas Haridas and another vs Kalidas Vithaldas and others Edgelow G W Mirza M and M.
998-07 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narrondas vs Jugalnarayen Ramlal Jamshedji R and D.
955-09 Edgelow G W and Co Pranjiwandas Odhowji vs Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya Bhaishankar K and G.
68-10 T A Gandhi Mohanlal Jugjiwandas vs Bhagwatlal Gooculdas Gajiwala Shamrao M and H

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For Consent Decree.

74-10 Thakurdas and Co Jimbabai widow and another vs Chintaman Raghunath Joshi and others Jehangir and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

63-10 Shroff D and D Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another E F Nicholson.
167-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Lalji Ludha vs Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co
397-10 Kanga and S Dadaba Janardhan and others vs Harichand Dhakji and others Subnis and G Kanga and S
322-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motishivlai vs The Bombay Cotton Mills Co Payne and Co
343-10 Mirza M and M Narotamdas Bechardas vs Ayab Kumari Tyabji D and Co
46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhai Shankar Nanabhai vs Morarji Keshawji Edgelow G W and Co.
691-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar R vs Jatashankar Jugjiwandas Acherya, Bhaishankar K and G
693-09 Dikshit D and S, Trimbaklal Dewshanker Rawal vs Jatashanker Jugjiwandas Achaiya Bhanshanker, K and G..
754-09 Wadia G and Co Alby Jaith Mistry vs Vannialidas Jiwandas Bros Mahtubhai J and M
612-09 Dastur and Co Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji and others Madhowji K and C
692-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar Rawal vs Gordhandas Gorohal and others Bhaishankar K and G
578-09 Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullaly Moochalla and others vs C Chhaganlal and Co Manecklal and N
629-10 Pestonji R R K and Co Kesrising Chandmul vs Gangadas Nagindas Motichand and another.
724-

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MASQUES AND ROYALTY.

People's Love of Pageantry.

ONE of the most potent signs of the times, writes Sir Herbert Tree in the "Daily Mail," is the revival of the love of pageantry among the people. Like all movements that struggle towards the light of art, it is maintained by some to be a sign of national decadence. So far from this being the case, it may be asserted that in England's most glorious days the love of pageantry was at its greatest. For in Elizabeth's time, as in Henry's, the masque was a part of the daily life of the people, quite as much as football has been during the Victorian era.

We have only to think of the great pageants that have been devised by Mr. Louis N. Parker and Mr. Frank Lascelles, in which the life of the nation has been shown throughout the country as well as in the Colonies. We then see the enormous success attending the fancy dress and masque balls, notably the one which is to take place at the Albert Hall for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre.

Indeed, such volume has this wave obtained that it has, for the moment, submerged the theatre proper. But the philosophic manager will comfort himself with the reflection that this movement will engender a love of drama among the people, for is not every pageant—every masque—but a dramatic performance!

THE VISION OF DELIGHT.

There is, therefore, a singular appropriateness in the performance of a masque at a State function, and it is a satisfaction to us all that, by the King's approval, "The Vision of Delight" was included in the gala performance which took place at His Majesty's Theatre on June 27. For masque and the Court have always gone hand in hand, so to speak. Ben Jonson, of course, was the great writer of this kind of entertainment, and many of his pieces of this kind were given before James I., who found the drama in a state of great prosperity when he came to the throne in 1603. The drama proper, however, was a little above the head of King James, who much preferred Jonson's coarse comedy of "Bartholomew's Fair" to that author's better work. Hence the great popularity during his reign of the masque. These representations took place at Whitehall, and were, as a rule, very costly. The most noted of them was that given at Christmas 1604-5, to celebrate the marriage of Sir Phillip Herbert and Lady Susan Vere.

Marriages at Court were almost invariably the occasions for masques, many of which were very costly. Jonson generally had the assistance of Inigo Jones, who was responsible for all the architectural, pictorial, and mechanican effects. In 1606, "Hymenaei" was given to celebrate the marriage of two children, the Earl of Essex and Frances, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. The cost of the scenes was £400—a large sum for those days. But this was outdone by "The Hue and Cry after Cupid" a masque given on the marriage of Lord Haddington in 1607. It is said to have cost twelve noblemen who appeared in it no less than £300 each. During the first six years of King James's reign no less a sum than £4,215 was expended on these masques.

COURTIERS AS PERFORMERS.

The chief characters in these masques were taken by the members of the Court. Thus, in 1616, there was "The Golden Age Restored," a masque performed by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, in which George Villers, the first Duke of Buckingham the King's favourite, so enraptured James that he applauded vigorously and cried out, "By my soul, mon; thou has done it full well!" It is said that the King rewarded this performance with a gift of £1,000—a handsome recompense, methinks. The Christmas season was specially devoted to masques, and "The Vision of Delight" was presented at Court at Christmas 1617-18. These masques were not continued at Court after the death of James in 1625. Five years latter, though, they came into fashion again, but in a much improved form. The first masque given at Court during the reign of Charles I. was performed at Christmas 1630. It was written by Jonson, the scenic effects being invented by Inigo Jones. The drama, which had fallen during the reign of King James, came back during that of Charles I to something of the glory which it had enjoyed under Elizabeth. Many plays, as well as masques, were given at Court. Alas! with the death of Charles there came a sad change. The Puritans passed an Act for the destruction of "all stage galleries, seats, and boxes," and they directed that all "actors of plays" should, upon conviction, be publicly whipped, and that all spectators of plays be fined five shillings for each offence.

Happily, we live in a more enlightened age, and much of the success of the stage of to-day is due as much to Queen Victoria as to King Edward and their present Majesties. The drama from time immemorial has been "going to the dogs." It very nearly succeeded in getting there in 1848, in which year four of the chief London theatres were occupied by foreign companies. This was the last straw, and "the conviction was forced upon the public mind that the restoration of a taste for English talent could only be effected by the constantly operating influence of that healthful patronage which draws genius into action and gives vitality to art."

It is perhaps to be regretted that art cannot disdain the patronage of fashion. It is thought in regard to the movement for a National Theatre that the encouragement given to it by fashion may bring a greater prosperity to the serious theatre, and although personally I would prefer a theatre which should spring from the people, yet one must take into account the follies and foibles of our time. What would the opera be to-day were it not for the encouragement which receives from fashion? The love of the tiara is perhaps no less potent a factor than the enthusiasm for music.

In the circumstances already alluded to, Queen Victoria came to the rescue, and on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean taking a benefit at the Haymarket Theatre in 1848 she attended the performance. A few days later she paid a similar compliment to William Charles Macready at Drury Lane.

THE DRAMA AT WINDSOR.

In that year, also, Queen Victoria appointed Charles Kean to superintend a series of performances at Windsor Castle. These performances began on December 28, 1848, with "The Merchant of Venice." They were continued annually for several years at the Christmas season, being interrupted only on three occasions by events of national importance. In reading an account of these performances at Windsor Castle, I was glad to note that "the courtly assembly laid aside that frigidity which is usually the characteristic of private theatricals," and that it "applauded with the zeal of a money-paying public thoroughly pleased with the return for its outlay. It is a fallacy," continues the writer, "to suppose that a theatrical exhibition can go on briskly without applause. Approbation is the meat, drink, and spirits of the histrionic artist; and his professional life, without this aliment, constantly bestowed, is a dreary waste without an oasis."

Well, here will be something like a thousand persons—not all of them "histrionic artists," it is true on the stage of His Majesty's Theatre on the occasion of the Coronation gala performance. And even if all of them do not get the "aliment" of applause they will be conscious that they are assisting in a state function which links them with the joyous days of long ago, when kings and queens took part in masques and danced to merry tunes. The Court in other times amused itself. Now the player has the honour of entertaining the King and Queen.

Apparently there is no undue scrambling for places on the new Chinese Cabinet. A Pekin telegram to the "North China Herald" says that the Government have sent an urgent telegram to Laing-tun-yen impressing upon him the necessity of returning to China from America immediately, his leave of absence being about to expire, as there are many pressing questions awaiting his attention on the Wai-wu-pu. If he still persists in asking for retirement, either of Yuan-shi-kai or Tang-shao-yi will be appointed Foreign Minister.

THE KING'S SERJEANTS.

A Book of Curious Tenures.

LONG ago, when the Lord Chancellor of England was richly paid with thirty-five shillings a week and a fixed daily allowance of candle-ends, writes E. C. Bentley in the "Daily News," there were many lawyers about the King's Court who could have answered without opening a book, a number of the questions that set historical scholars by the ears in our own time. They could have settled off-hand the bitter dispute between Mr. Horace Round and Professor Oman as to what the holding of land by "serjeanty" meant; told how it was distinct from the holding of land by knight-service; whether or no lands held by serjeanty were held directly of the King. They could have offered opinions more valuable than any which can be propounded to-day upon such nice points as whether the holding of the manor of Salkeld by the annual payment of a pound of pepper to the King did or did not constitute a serjeanty; whether Ralph, lord of Shipton, who held that land by doing service in the royal larder, was within his rights or not in setting up a gallows and pillory at Shipton, and in cutting off a woman's ear for theft; whether the service by which the lands at West Hendred, in Berkshire, were held was that of serving, or keeping, or buying the King's beer.

These are a few of the difficulties arising in a detailed study of the subject of serjeanty, such as Mr. Horace Round puts forward under the title of "The King's Serjeants and Officers of State, with their Coronation Services." Its appearance at this time is no coincidence—unfortunately; for this very distinguished scholar in his preface admits that the work has been done under pressure of time, and has thereby suffered. One can only say that none but the very few who are Mr. Round's equals in learning could detect any trace of this; and it is, moreover, a relief to find that the book, in spite of this rather unscientific anxiety to get it out before the Coronation, is, like all Mr. Round's writings, a genuine piece of historical spade-work, and not an attempt at legal history without tears. Interesting to the non-academic reader, it is very important to the student. But the publication at this time must be taken as an invitation to look at the interest rather than the importance.

TURNSPIT MANORS.

A serjeant of the King, in return for the land granted to him, rendered some service to his Royal landlord. Commonly it was a menial service, sometimes one of military character. But a menial office was deemed honourable, if it were in the household of the King—a notion, by the way, upon which Mr. Round comments in a tone which will not endear him to some readers. "The atmosphere of a Court has always tended to foster a servile spirit," he remarks bluntly, speaking of those contests which used to be waged between rival claimants to the honour of holding the King's basin while he washed his hands, and which no doubt would be waged to-day, if most of these services had not long ago disappeared with the tenures to which they were attached, or the ceremonies with which they were connected. The serjeanty or service of scalding the King's pigs, for example, due from the lord of the manor of Bures in Essex, was rendered by one of the proudest Norman nobles in England of the thirteenth century. It "fades from view," in Mr. Round's words, after the last documentary reference to it in 1255 A.D. There was the serjeanty of "turning one broche, or spit, in the King's kitchen on his Coronation day," by which the Ashwell estate in Essex was held. Newton Purcell, in Oxfordshire, was held by the serjeanty of cutting out the King's linen clothes; afterwards it was granted to the King's tailor, who held it by the serjeanty of paying a pair of tailor's shears to the King every Christmas. This illustrates the transition from actual service done to the payment of some article symbolic of the service. The duties of a serjeanty would often become purely honorary. A similar case was that of a King's tailor who, on retiring from that proud post, was granted a manor at Hallingbury, in Essex, with the serjeanty of paying a silver needle to the Exchequer every Michaelmas. William the Conqueror's cook, evidently a man not to be parted with lightly, was secured to the royal kitchen by the grant of lands in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, held, apparently, by the serjeanty exercising his art.

The whole work throws a flood of light on the life of the Court in medieval England; and not only in England. The domestic apparatus of monarchy was much the same throughout feudal Europe. The "great officers of State" who surrounded the Norman Kings always, and who surround our Kings to-day at the Coronation only—the Steward, Constable, Marshal, and Chamberlain—surrounded the Norman Dukes before the Conquest. They copied the arrangements of their upstart household from the Court of the King of France, who copied it from that of the Holy Roman Empire. This detail, in fact, of the Coronation pageantry is one of those many which visibly connect our life to-day with the oldest and greatest of the political institutions of Europe. The office of each one of the "great officers" was in its origin menial. The Steward was in the days beyond history the server at the repast of the chief. To-day, in the eyes of those, learned in the traditions of the Court, the Steward of England is the first "officer of State" in the Kingdom.

"THE PICTURE OF A DEAD PAST."

And living England knows him not. In the existing political organism of our nation he is not so much as a memory. Raised at each Coronation only to die again, he typifies all the curious and cherished unreality that is the picturesque setting of the British monarchy—the monarchy which still gives to Acts of Parliament, in the Norman French, an assent which at cannot withhold. In the Abbey at the Coronation, as we know, niether Parliament nor Ministers have any official part. At that ceremony the King's Ministers are the Ministers of the Norman, and of them, as Mr. Round dryly remarks, two are of the most important "are revived for the day only to complete the picture of a dead past."

The connection between serjeanty and the Coronation of King George is, on Mr. Round's showing, of the slenderest. In the first place it is one of his main theses—and it will certainly not go unchallenged by scholars—that the aforesaid "great offices of State," often treated as being in the nature of serjeanty, were never serjeanties, not being held in virtue of the tenure of certain lands. The posts, he holds, were "granted in gross," without attached land, and descended in the manner of a title. Turning to the many curious services done at the Coronation, of which all of us have heard enough of late, Mr. Round lays it down that these services cannot be called serjeanties; that it is only by old custom, and not by virtue of any original grant, that those services are attached to certain tenure or dignities or inheritances. Only the services of the Championship and of the Glove and Sceptre, he thinks, could be described as serjeanties. The historic Dymoke may cock his hat, and so may the Duke of Newcastle. Even among the splendours of the Coronation they are unique.

The French Senatorial Commission has reported favourably on the Bill of M. de Lamarzelle, which prohibits, under a penalty of from £4 to £80, the manufacture, sale, transport and keeping for sale and importation of all alcoholised liquors containing essence of absinthe. The Bill is to become Law two years after promulgation, except as regards importation, which will be immediately prohibited.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady Whitt: Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the same and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

Directions for their Use.

PROVINCIAL regulations for the organisation and employment of the new air battalion recently raised at Aldershot, a portion of which is now on Salisbury Plain, have been issued by the Army Council.

The Army Council regard the new unit as one of the most valuable means of obtaining information at the disposal of the commander of an army. It will not, however, replace other means of acquiring information, such as cavalry and agents, but will be used in conjunction with such services. The air battalion is to be so distributed that the units may not only be placed in the best positions to obtain information, but to co-operate with the other arms, and especially with the cavalry, in this all-important service.

The manner in which reconnaissance is to be carried out is to be left generally to the discretion of those who will actually undertake the duty. It is considered that there is less risk from positions behind rather than in front or on the flank of the enemy when seeking information, as the enemy's dispositions will probably have been made with a view to concealment from observation from the front and flanks rather than from the rear, whilst for fear of damaging his own troops he may hesitate to fire on vessels sailing over the rear of his columns Vessels, also when so placed may escape fire through being mistaken for friendly aircraft. The presence of troops, if in the open, can be observed in clear weather at an altitude of 5,000—6,000ft. within a radius of four to six miles from the aeroplane or dirigible. When nearer the earth objects will be rather more easily distinguished, but are a shorter time in view, and the area is restricted.

Dirigibles, it is stated, will be exposed to considerable danger from artillery fire, when lower than 4,500ft.or within a range of 5,000 yards, and from rifle or machine-gun fire when at a height of less than 3,500ft. or at ranges under 2,000 yards. Against aeroplanes it is thought that the fire of field artillery will rarely be effective at 4,500ft. or at a range of 4,000 yards and upwards, whilst reasonable security from the fire of small arms may be expected when 3,000ft. from the earth or at ranges of 2,000 yards and over. High speed, movements in curves, and frequent changes of direction and elevation are suggested as means to reduce the probability of being shot. Concealment in the clouds, if possible, when approaching the enemy is also another useful hint.

For transmission of intelligence from dirigibles wireless telegraphy signalling, or carrier pigeons can be used. There are difficulties in conveying messages from aeroplanes by signal which can be overcome by the use of a motor-car proceeding to some suitable locality, where a packet can be dropped as the machine passes overhead and this can be then conveyed to the Commander. Captive balloons and kites are warned not to be used for any length of time within 5,000 yards of the enemy's artillery, and good cover is necessary for the balloon's descent. In normal conditions of ground and weather a radius of four to six miles can be held under observation from a captive balloon or kite, whilst the effect of artillery fire can be observed at a distance of 7,000 yards, or even further in the case of heavy artillery.

In deciding whether it is advisable to open fire on airships, the probability of escaping observation if fire is reserved is to be considered. Special observation parties of men skilled in distinguishing between friendly and hostile craft might be detailed to watch for the enemy's machines and give warning to the artillery and machine-gun commanders, who will be prepared to fire much in the same manner as against moving targets on land.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—June 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F R Maulait I A, B	Lieut-Col C H L Meyer I M S, B
Major A B Dew, B	Mr J B S Thubron, B
Capt L E L Burne, I A, B	Surg-Gen R H Benson, C B, I M S
Capt H R Lawrence, I A, B	Brevet Col D M Thompson, S T C
Mr C Wright, B Cov	Lieut-Col W G Eatherell, 122 Raj
Mr S W Cocks, B	Major G Bailey, 109 W Rifles
Mr S M Chitnavis, B	Major J L Orr, 20 Horse
Mr S R Daniels, B	Major L L Maxwell, 2 Lrs
Mr E C S Baker, B	Major J L Meyer, R E
Mr F B Wilkins, B	Capt H D McLaughlin Malwa Bhil Corps
Mr F Roddis, B	Lieut L B Fowle, 14 Sikhs
Mr C N Parker, B	Lieut B J McMurray, 103 Inf
Mr C H Martin, B	Lieut S S Whitaker, 2-7 G R
Mr C A Peters, B	
Mr C D Panisty, B	
Mr A H Harper, M	
Mr C B Canningham, M	
Mr J G Moore, Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major G K Walker, I C V D, B, 7 days	Mr W H Leman Humby, 3 mo M C
Capt J E Clements, I M S, B, 3 days	Mr F C Carleton, B 7 days
Lieut F J M King, R E, B, 3 mo M C	Mr W G Wedderspoon, B, 3 days
Mr H S Ker-Edie, B, 1 mo	Major E C G, Maddock, I M S, B, 6 weeks on M C
Mr G H Knowland, B, 3 mo M C	Mr D Donovan, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr V G Morgan, B, 3 mo M C	Lieut-Col E L Sullivan, 36 Sikhs, 14 days U P A
Rev W G Burroughs, B, 5 mo 10 days	Major W P L Davies, R A, to Sept 30, 1911

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Sir L W Dane, B	Major E C G Maddock I M S, Bo
Mr M K Deb, B	
Mr F C Carleton, B	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 15th July.

556. Musketry Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday the 23rd and Wednesday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

557. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Thursday, the 20th and Saturday, the 15th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.

558. Musketry—Annual Course—It is notified for information that "Coaching," will be allowed during the Standard Test Authority I. A. O. No 358, dated 3rd July 1911.

559. Parade.—There will be a parade for "G" Coy Recruits (and any other members who wish to attend) at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday mornings at 7-30 a.m. until further orders.

560. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Company.

No 6898 Cadet H Pais. No 6975 L Murray.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 15th July.

1 The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-morrow afternoon (Saturday the 15th instant) from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 18th instant from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

F. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

THE third and final report of the Coast Erosion Commission has been issued. On the question of coast erosion the Commissioners state that a far larger area has been gained by accretion and artificial reclamation than has been lost by erosion, and that from a national point of view, the extent of erosion need not be considered alarming. They recommend that the Board of Trade should be constituted a Central Sea Defence Authority, for the United Kingdom, and find that areas of tidal lands exist in the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, which could be reclaimed with profit to the community.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin-writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of West, meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes:—"I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly *weak and wasted* that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but a prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey at all idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I *regained flesh*, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a *new and better lease of life*."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents —

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

Keep cold drinks icy cold, *without ice*, for 24 hours, in the blazing heat.

¶ Heat cannot pass through the vacuum between their double sides—therefore liquids come out at the same temperature that they went in.

¶ If they go in cold—they come out cold!

¶ If they go in hot—they come out hot!

HALF-PINT, PINT and QUART SIZES. *Beware of Imitations. Thermos goods have "THERMOS" on them.*

FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES.

WHOLESALE ONLY:—A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.

After Illness

'VANA' TRADE MARK TONIC WINE

'Vana' Tonic Wine is the Ideal Restorative for convalescents. It hastens recovery by enriching the blood, stimulating the digestion, and restoring the appetite. It strengthens body, brain and nerves, and counteracts the fatigue and depression produced by extreme heat.

Of all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

XX 134

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch	...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch	...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

TELEGRAPHS vs. BYCULLA RY. INSTITUTE.

PLAYED on the Cooperage, on Friday, this game proved more interesting than was anticipated. The opening stages were fairly even, but the Telegraphs soon wore their opponents down, and after many times asking Smith let Taylor through. The Railway men made a rally after this and when half-time was sounded they were actually attacking.

After the interval the Telegraphs led the way almost throughout the remaining portion of the game, and had their forwards taken up all their chances should have won by a very comfortable margin. Green and Taylor, however, played finely throughout and had they received more support must have got through time and again. Ten minutes before time Smith gave away a goal to D'Vaz. The Byculla goal-keeper effected some very clever saves, particularly two from Green, but was somewhat inconsistent. The game ended :—

Telegraphs.....2 goals
Byculla Ry. Institute ..... nil

The teams were as follows :—

TELEGRAPHS :—Goal, Moore; backs, Lawrence and Hewitt ; half-backs, Birtch, Woollen and Dyce ; forwards, D'Vas, Westwood, Green, Cooker and Taylor.

BYCULLA :—Goal, Smith ; backs Cotterill and Topper ; half-backs, Molyneaux, Dickson, and Gardiner ; forwards, Henderson, Banfield, Jackson, Furbsiher and Lobo.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following programme has been arranged for Wednesday, 19th July :—

Fence and Tent-peg.—Rider to take the fence and take the peg. Marks will be awarded.

Ladies' Tilting at Ring.—Ladies will be given two runs each. Ladies must gallop.

Ball and Bucket, Fence and Polo Ball.—Rider will start with a polo ball and polo stick in hand. The polo ball must be dropped into a bucket which is placed about 50 yards before the fence, at full speed. A polo ball will be teed about 15 yards beyond the fence. The rider, after taking the fence, will drive the ball through the goal posts.

Ladies' Musical Chairs.—Posts will be set up in a circle of 30 feet in diameter with a flag attached to each. Ladies will canter round an outer circle, which will be flagged, and turn in when the music stops. If a post is knocked down, the rider will go out.

Unsaddling Race.—Riders will start from a mark, the saddles and girths being inspected before starting. They will ride to a mark and unsaddle, either dismounting or not dismounting as they prefer, and then finish over the course, which is round a flag and over a small fence, bareback and bringing their saddles with them.

Marketing Stakes—(Ladies Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a closed basket, containing a list of vegetables. They will ride round the trees, and after handing the horses to syces will open the basket, take the list and hand the basket to their partners. The gentlemen will take up their position behind a chalked line near to which tables are placed, bearing the vegetables presided over by the ladies. Gentlemen will then open the envelope containing the list and call out their orders to their partners. After the ladies have placed the required articles in the basket, they will tie it up and hand it over at the chalked line to their partners, who will return home round the flag, bringing the list with them. First in which the correct articles to win. Vegetable baskets will be provided.

Horse Scurry.—Entries for the scurry should be received not later than after the third race and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

By permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Match with Surrey.

In meeting the All-India team at the Oval on June 29, Surrey lacked the services of Rushby, Smith, Hobbs, and Strudwick, while the Indians were without the Maharaja of Patiala and Major Mistri, two of their best batsmen. Despite this, they accomplished by far the best performance of their tour in making 264. For this, their highest total, they were mainly indebted to Dr. Kanga and Mr. B. Jayaram, who contributed 122 for the second wicket. Mr. Jayaram was missed at 35 and 42, but otherwise played capitally. Dr. Kanga gave a sharp chance at the wicket when 20, but his innings was otherwise faultless, his hitting to leg being especially fine.

Although they lost some of the advantage they appeared to have gained on the previous day, the Indians emerged from Friday's cricket in mail week at the Oval with a good deal of credit.

ALL INDIANS.

Dr H D Kanga, c Vigar, b Bird	... 73	c Spring, b Bird	... 21
P Shivram, c and b Bird	5	c Abel, b Bird	... 2
B Jayaram, c and b Hayes	... 57	b Bird	... 0
B P Meherhomji, c Hayward, b Bird	... 42	c Hitch, b Bird	... 5
Prince, S H Gaikwad, l b w, b Spring	... 25	c sub. b Hayes	... 25
M Bajana, b Abel	... 0	c sub. b Hayes	... 0
J S Warden, b Bird	... 24	c Hitch, b Hayes	... 10
K Salam-ud-din, b Abel	... 7	b Hayes	... 13
P Balu, b Bird	... 3	b Abel	... 26
M D A Bulsara, b Abel	... 7	b Bird	... 0
K Seshachari, not out	... 1	not out	... 4
Extras	... 20	Extras	... 12
Total	...264	Total	...120

SURREY.

Hayward, b Balu	... 11
P H Slater, b Balu	... 11
Hayes, l b w b Warden	... 95
Vigar, b Bulsara	... 20
C T A Wilkinson, c Seshachari, b Bulsara	0
M C Bird, c Bulsara, b Balu	... 36
Goatly, run out	... 1
Abel, c Salam-ud-din, b Balu	... 36
Davis, not out	... 22
Spring, b Kanga	... 17
Hitch, c Jayaram, b Kanga	... 30
Extras	... 11
Total	... 290

Second Innings—Vigar, run out, 6 ; M C Bird, b Bulsara, 1 ; Davis, not out, 8 ; Spring, not out, 20 ; total (2 wkts), 35.

It will be remembered, as telegraphed by Reuter, that Surrey beat the Indian team by six wickets.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition, the Mohanbagan Athletic Club, a purely Bengali team, lowered the colours of the Rangers Club by two goals to one, before about twenty thousand spectators.

The Calcutta Club, on their own ground, beat Dalhousie by two goals to love. In each case the losers obtained a penalty kick which, however, they failed to turn to account.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

The 20th Deccan Horse, this evening, beat the 34th Poona Horse in the polo tournament by 5 goals to 3. The weather was delightful. The Maharajah who handed over the cup was "At Home" and the game was witnessed by quite 20,000 spectators. So much public enthusiasm in polo has not been apparent since the Golcondas used to play in this tournament.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Fires on a White Star Liner.

THE hopes of a settlement at Hull as a result of the conference between the two sides, presided over by Mr. G. R. Askwith, K. C., of the Board of Trade, had not, up to last night of mail week, been realised. Every firm of Humber shipowners was represented at the conference, and amongst the representative of the men were Messrs. J. R. Bell and G. Massam, of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union. The men's leaders accepted the terms of the employers, but when they were submitted later to a mass meeting of the men they refused to accept them so far as the dockers were concerned, and the meeting broke up in disorder. The conference is to be resumed this morning.

From a late hour on Wednesday night of mail week two squadrons of Scots Grey and some companies of "Green Howards," stationed at York, have been held in readiness to be sent to Hull by special train should the necessity arise.

There was yesterday in London a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Shipping Federation, at which were present fifty-two shipowners representing all parts of the kingdom. The proceedings were private, but the secretary of the federation stated afterwards that the only business before the meeting was the consideration of the resolutions passed at the conference on the previous day.

As an outcome of the meeting of shipowners in London on Wednesday, a meeting of the North of England Shipowners' Association was held yesterday at the offices of the shipping Federation at Newcastle. It was officially stated that nothing definite was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned, pending further communications with the head-quarters of the Shipping Federation.

The strike is having a serious effect at Liverpool and also at Manchester and other towns on the distribution of foodstuffs from the United States and Canada.

As a result of the strike in Dublin, direct communication by sea between Dublin and Liverpool has been completely cut off.

The strike was settled at Avonmouth and Bristol yesterday, the only firm which had not conceded the men's demands giving way.

Liverpool, June 30.

No fewer than five separate outbreaks of fire occurred to-day on board the White Star liner "Arabic," the crew of which struck some days ago. The vessel is lying in the Canada Dock and is due to sail to-morrow. The outbreaks are suspected by the authorities to be acts of incendiarism.

The first alarm was given shortly after two o'clock this afternoon, when about 3,000 dock labourers were holding a meeting in Bankfield-road only a few hundred yards from where the liner is berthed. The strikers left the meeting and followed the fire engine which dashed past them.

It was discovered that a bunk in the third-class section, in which was a quantety of bidding, was in flames. The staff on board had immediately tackled the outbreak, and with the assistance of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished.

Hardly had this been accomplished, however when a fire was reported in the forward part of the ship in a second class cabin. With his outbreak the firemen han great difficulty owing to the dense smoke. No sooner had this fire been overcome than a third and then a fourth outbreak occurred, one of them near the scene of the first. Tons of water were poured into the affected parts of the ship, and other means adopted to confine the fire in as narrow limits as possible.

Success attended the workers' efforts and everybody thought the danger was over when a fifth blaze was discovered so the starboard side forward of the "Arabic." This like the other outbreaks, was soon quelled.

A complete search of the vessel was made by the police and White Star officials, no one being allowed to leave the ship in the meantime.

INDIAN CONTINGENT GYMKHANA.

London, June 30.

A gymkhana, in which the Indian Coronation visitors took part, was held yesterday afternoon. There were five events, of all which were interesting and gave many opportunities to the competitors to show what fine horsemen they are and in what a wonderful way they have trained the eye to act in complete unison with the wrist. The events were the same as those that are seen at most military tournaments with the exception of the last one, a Sikh quoit competition. Four hollow paper poles about six feet high were placed in the ground some eighteen inches apart, looking rather like a gigantic wicket. The competitors were placed in a line about thirty yards away armed with knife-edged rings of steel, a foot in diameter. These they threw at the paper poles. The discs travelled a considerable distance in curved flights, which on one occasion was so curved that the disc almost realped several Sikhs were were watching apparently outside the danger zone. Whenever a disc hit a paper pole a point was scared. The disc cuts right through the pole and continued on its journey hardly impeded by the impact. The results were :

Lime Cutting and Tent-pegging.—Major Sambhaji Rao, 1; Major Ram Singh 2; R. M. Mohamed Akbar Ali Khan, 3.

Sortiga (sitting at rings).—MajorSambhaji Rao, 1 Capt Mirza, 2.

Polo Ball Race.—Capt Shah Mirza Beg 1; Col Sheraingh ji 2,

Tent-pegging by sections.—Section 2.

Sikh Quoit Competition.—Hazara Singh, 1, Sub. Major Attarsingh, 2.

Lady Londesborough presented the prizes.

Later in the afternoon the Indian polo team defeated the Wanderers by five goals to four. The sides were:—

Wanderers.—Lord Shrewsbury, No. 1, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, No. 2, Mr. F. A. Gill and Capt. L. C. D. Jenner, No. 3. Major H. Somer-Lee, back.

Indian Team.—Major Berha Singh, No. 1, Capt. Shah Mirza Beg, No, 2, Major Baktawar Singh, No. 3, Colonel Chunda Singh back.

Chief interest in this match lay in the display of Capt. Mirza Beg at No. 2 for the Indian team. It has been stated that he is the finest No. 2 at present playing in India. He certainly pleyed very well and will probably play better still when he gets used to the slow grounds. He was well supported by the other players, all of whom were very quick turning, and who hit cleanly and strongly without much effort. They ware all fine horsemen and, though strange to the ponies—lent them by Count de Madre—lost very little on this account.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Capt Henry Coddington Crown, Indian Medical Service 47th Sikhs, third son of F. Latham Brown late P W D India of Heathcot, Worthing and Gladys Mary elder daughter of the late Furnias Potter, M, Inst C.E , and of Mrs. Eurnis W. Potter, Wharfemead, Bickley, Kent.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Capt. George Neville Mackie, of the 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force) ; second son of Col. W. Mackie, J.P., of Brighston, Alverstoke, Hants, and Constance, youngest daughter of Alfred W. Oke, of 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, and Orielton, Highfield, near Southampton.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very quietly in July, between Nicolas Conyngham Symonds, youngest son of Theodore Bosanquet, Bombay Civil Service, retired, and Eveline Janet, fifth daughter of the Rev John Erskine Campbell Colquhoun, of Garscadden and Killermont.

We have received from the Royal Insurance Company, the 1910 and eighth edition of their "Record of Sports" which is a most comprehensive and useful book of reference and will be received as a boon by all keen sportsmen. A new feature of the compilation is a section devoted to aviation which treats of the new science—or may one say pastime—in a very complete manner, the international records for the various competitions being set out in full. The cover of the handbook is artistically got up in blue, green and gold, and inset is a coloured view of a biplane in full flight. Inside, moreover, are two life-like photos of King George V and the Prince of Wales, both in sporting attire. An alphabetically arranged index shows at a glance where the pastime about which the reader desires information may be found, and all the records are set out in a thoroughly lucid manner.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON

Mr. Balfour in the City.

MR. BALFOUR was the principal speaker at a meeting held on June 27, in the Cannon Street Hotel to protest against the ratification of the Declaration of London. He was cheered on his arrival at the hotel, and again at his departure by a large crowd assembled in the forecourt of the railway station.

The meeting, which was organised by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Imperial Maritime League, was non-party and most representative. The proceedings took place in the largest assembly room of the hotel, known as the Great Hall, but though it was crowded to the utmost extent with City men—its two galleries being filled with ladies—it proved insufficient to accommodate the numbers in attendance, and an overflow meeting was held in an adjoining room, at which Mr. Balfour also spoke. He addressed the chief meeting for fifty-five minutes in propesing the resolution of protest against the Declaration.

This was the purport of the resolution—that the Declaration is highly prejudicial to the naval position of the empire and to its mercantile interest and moreover, that it gravely threatens the food supply of the Kingdom in time of war.

Mr. Balfour began his speech by insisting that this was not a party question, and ought not to be made one, for it had no relation to the great body of political doctrines held by either party. Every man, be his party what it may, ought to approach the consideration of the Declaration of London with a single eye to the safety of the country and its commerce, and the improvement of methods of war, when war became inevitable. He was unable to regard the Declaration as an advance in the international comity of nations. Instead of advancing the cause of embracing all civilised nations into one greater community of civilised thought and action, it was in essence—if not in intention—a step backwards from the realisation of that object. Turning from the international aspect of the subject to its more important and pressing side—its effect on the citizens of the British Empire as neutrals and belligerents—he declared, amid loud cheers, that in time of war, starvation, not invasion, was the danger of this country. A weaker Naval Power, without having an effective blockade of this country, might nevertheless so interfere with the hourly supply of our foodstuffs from abroad that no bravery on the part of the people—no self-sacrifice, patriotism, or organisation—would enable us in a time of real stress and difficulty to deal with a situation upon which our very existence as a great nation might ultimately depend. Such a national emergency might conceivably arise under the Declaration, owing to its treatment of the questions of (1) food as contraband of war ; (2) the converting of mercantile vessels into cruisers on the high seas ; and (3) the capture and sinking of neutrals. It was said that under the Declaration there would be an appeal and remedy for deeds of wrong. But was not the Government whose flag was flown upon these predatory merchantmen, these improvised cruisers, these new-fangled privateers likely to say —"No matter what it costs us two years hence or three years hence, if it gives us an immediate advantage in a life and death struggle, what does the future matter"?

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Atherley-Jones, the Liberal member for North-West Durham, who contended that the question touched no Liberal principles, involved no Liberal party interests, but was solely a matter of national concern. Admiral Penrose FitzGerald, supporting the resolution, said that if we went to war under the Declaration, to use a nautical expression, we might as well "pipe down." When the resolution was put to the meeting it was carried with a unanimity that was all the more emphasised by the two hands put up in opposition to it. At the overflow meeting, which was addressed by Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Gibson Bowles, as well as by Mr. Balfour, a similar resolution was carried with equal enthusiasm.

THE NAVAL PRIZE BILL

A meeting of the Committee of Unionist members, formed to oppose the Declaretion of London, was held at the House of Commons on June 26. Mr. James Mason took the chair, and among those present were Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Eyres-Monsell.

The Naval Prize Bill, which involves the whole question of the ratification of the Declaration of London, was discussed in the House of Commons on June 28, on the motion for its second reading. Mr. McKinnon Wood (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), who moved the second reading, derided the fears which have been expressed concerning the effect of the Declaration of London, maintaining that they were founded on misconception and misrepresentation, that nothing had been done to weaken our naval officiency, and that our food supply in time of war was secured to long as our Navy existed in its present position of predominance. Sir Robert Finlay combated these assertions in detail, and afterwards Mr. Butcher moved the following amendment :—"That in the opinion of this House, owing to the hostile criticism from the interests chiefly affected, the Declaration of London ought not to be ratified until its provisions have been examined by an independent Committee representing naval and mercantile shipping interests, assisted by experts in international law ; and this House declines to proceed further with the Naval Prize Bill until such a Committee has reported." This was discused till eleven o'clock, when the debate was adjourned.

GOLF CHAMPION.

Victory of Harry Vardon.

The weather was dull, and there was little wind at Sandwich on the morning of June 30, when Harry Vardon and Arnaud Massy played off the tie, over 36 holes, for first place in the open Golf Championship.

Both were bunkered at the second, and lying only three yards apart. Laying their putts, dead, they each had a 4. Vardon took the lead at the third where Massy was over twenty yards short of the green, but his two-yard putt at the fifth ran round the brink of the hole.

Vardon played the better tee shot to the short sixth. Massy was still three yards behind with his approach putt, but Vardon, who had run a yard and a half past with his similar shot, missed from that distance, and both took 4. Massy drew level at the seventh. Vardon was bunkered from his second, but put his third within a yard and a half of the pin.

Massy was three yards short with his run up, but holed his putt for a 4, Vardon missing his and taking 5. Each did the eighth in 3. At the ninth Vardon was eight feet short with his run up, but at length he holed a putt and secured a 4. Each went out in 36, the scores being : Vardon . 4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4 ; Massy, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4.

Massy took the lead for the first time at the tenth, where he was within a yard of the whole, with Vardon six yards short in the lie. At the next Massy pushed his drive into the rough, and was afterwards too strong with his run up.

VARDON'S MISSED PUTT.

He was bunkered from his drive to the twelfth, but Vardon missed a two-foot putt to take advantage of the Frenchman's misfortune.

Both reached the thirteenth green in 2. Massy was hole high and Vardon 20 yards short, but the latter, after being again short with his run up, holed out in 4 to 5. Massy pulled his drive to the four teenth, and was in the rough again with his third.

Vardon was nicely on the green in 3—4, and got down in 4 to Massy's 6.

At the fifteenth they had a steady 4, and at the sixteenth they each got down in a par 3.

The seventeenth seemed like being the critical hole in the contest, as Massy, who got into the bunker from his second shot, never looked like recovering from that disaster, and took 7 as against a perfect 4 by Vardon.

The latter now held the commanding lead of 5 strokes. A halve in 5 resulted at the eighteenth. The figures home were :—

Vardon : 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 5—37 ; total, 73.
Massy : 4, 5, 4, 4, 6, 4, 3, 7, 5—42 ; total, 78.

In the afternoon Vardon was out in 36 and Massy in 38. The scores were :—

Vardon : 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3, 5—36.
Massy: 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 4—38

At the fourteenth hole Vardon had increased his lead to 10 strokes and his victory was assured. Massy recognised the uselessness of going right through, and at the seventeenth hole he resigned. Vardon thus becoming the open champion again, after an interval of eight years.

Vardon's aggregate for 35 holes was 143, and Massy's aggregate for 34 holes was 148.

The only Continental golfer besides Massy whose name appears in the aggregates is Jean Gassiat, of Chantilly, whose total was 325.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The general situation remains unchanged and it may now be said that the monsoon rainfall in the greater part of Northern India is likely to remain fitful during next two or three weeks and to change irregularly in distribution from day to day. There is no ground, however, for fearing that the prolonged break over general land area of India is likely to recur within that period. During the past day, the rainfall has decreased slightly in the United Provinces, but has continued nearly general on the West of the Central Provinces, in North-East India and the Lower Burma and thunderstorms have spread over the East and North Punjab. There are signs that the depression is about to form over West Bengal in the Peninsula. Nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast, in Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief falls are :—Victoria Point and Mergui report two inches; Tavoy, three ; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu and Dibrugarh, one and a half ; Chserapunjee, eleven ; Tezpur, Chittagong and Purnea, two ; Darbhanga, three ; Dinajpore, Ranchi, Bahraich and Umballa, one and a half ; Allahabad, one, Nowgong, five ; Pachmarhi and Saugor, two ; Goa and Karwar, three, Marmagoa, four; and Belgaum and Mercara, one and a half.

The forecast shows a reduced rainfall in the United Provinces, an increase in the North-East Peninsula and an extension in the extreme North-West of India.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer, 'Egypt," Captain D. Ashbury, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden, reports that she experienced strong monsoon and high sea from Aden, owing to which she was four hours behind the expected time. The steamer "Chesapeake," Captain W. Read which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, met with strong monsoon, and high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Tank In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort Colaba In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	24·44	23·99	23·90	22·85
Friday, 14th July	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·00
Total	24·46	24·02	23·94	22·85
Same date last year	31·24	27·22	28·79	26·09

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, July 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Oumballa Hill ...	0·02	21·54	48·56	29·29

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway up to the week ending Friday, 7th July, 1911 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jubbulpore	5	56	Khervadi	4	25
Raver	2	60	Nasik	4	83
Nimbhora	5	40	Devlali	6	43
Bodwad	7	0	Ghoti	17	23
Varangaon	6	23	Hotgi	9	44
Bhadli	6	93	Mohol	8	5
Jalgaon	5	82	Madha	4	65
Shirsoli	10	11	Barsi Junction	3	16
Bhusawad	6	73	Kem	4	72
Maheji	6	74	Jeur	16	16
Pachora	10	21	Pomalvadi	7	0
Kajgaon	6	14	Diksal	7	25
Rajmane	9	95	Dhond	4	29
Chalisgaon	8	99	Talegaon	8	24
Naydongri	4	75	Lonavla	27	33
Nandgaon	11	7	Neral	23	12
Manmad	7	25	Kasara	26	70
Lasalgaon	5	47			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th July to date.
Bushire (13th)	104·3	82·0	...	0·00
Jask	99·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat (13th)	106·3	92·1	...	0·00
Multan	105·8	84·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	103·4	74·9	0·39	3·20
Lahore	104·4	74·7	0·18	3·23
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	102·5	71·9	1·50	6·27
Delhi	98·5	75·7	0·50	4·74
Agra	105·0	78·0	0·19	1·21
Mainpuri	88·3	76·1	...	3·38
Jhansi	99·5	76·5	0·40	3·29
Cawnpore	93·2	79·4	...	1·87
Allahabad	92·1	79·5	1·11	4·62
Jacobabad	114·1	81·8	...	0·05
Karachi	86·5	79·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	97·4	81·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	96·7	78·6	...	7·43
Kotah	95·0	81·1	...	4·54
Bhuj	93·0	79·5	...	1·16
Dwarka	87·8	77·7	...	0·79
Veraval	83·1	80·3	0·04	3·91
Rajkot	93·6	79·0	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	94·1	80·5	0·02	3·63
Surat	87·1	78·1	0·25	7·68
Ahmedabad	95·6	78·7	..	6·78
Deesa	100·3	78·9	...	7·95
Neemuch	87·4	74·2	...	9·23
Indore	78·1	72·1	0·05	7·02
Jubbulpore	78·3	71·3	0·04	14·03
Saugor	83·4	69·6	1·95	15·91
Hoshangabad	78·1	72·9	0·45	10·56
Khandwa	78·4	72·1	0·25	5·38
Akola	81·7	73·6	0·22	9·53
Amraoti	79·8	71·3	0·39	9·16
Nagpur	80·1	72·8	0·37	19·45
Chanda	79·5	73·0	0·67	17·62
Raipur	81·7	73·6	0·04	18·72
Bombay	84·4	80·4	...	22·85
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·4	0·70	40·11
Mormugao	79·0	71·7	3·50	42·92
Karwar	79·8	73·0	3·23	38·22
Malegaon	79·9	73·1	0·08	13·86
Ahmednagar	78·9	70·5	...	12·17
Poona	80·0	71·8	0·03	6·76
Sholapur	87·8	70·4	...	7·72
Bijapur	83·7	70·2	0·03	6·90
Belgaum	71·3	65·0	1·32	16·38
Aurangabad	77·2	71·2	0·01	11·29
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·9	71·4	0·18	11·23
Hyderabad	80·8	70·2	0·41	6·26
Mangalore	85·8	70·3	0·14	54·62
Calicut	82·8	74·1	0·83	46·27
Cochin	83·7	73·7	0·75	42·18
Colombo	86·5	77·5	0·20	7·82
Masulipatam	89·3	75·2	0·16	6·00
Bellary	89·0	72·8	0·04	0·84
Cuddapah	92·2	73·6	...	4·75
Madras	94·5	78·0	0·12	1·32
Bangalore	80·3	66·8	0·05	5·94
Coimbatore	82·9	70·3	0·03	6·56
Trichinopoly	93·6	77·3	...	1·21
Negapatam	93·0	77·5	...	2·46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th July, was 29·785 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·39", Lahore 0·18", Ambala 1·50" and Delhi 0·50". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal at Multan; at other stations it is in excess during the day and in defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0·19," Jhansi 0·40" and Allahabad 1·11." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in south Rajputana. Day temperatire is in excess in upper Sind and at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0·25" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 1·95", Hoshangabad and Khandwa 0·25" each, Akala 0·22", Amraoti 0·39", Nagpur 0·37" and Chanda 0·67". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect.

"The Konkan."—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0·70", Mormugao 3·50" and Karwar 3·23". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in slight defect in the South Konkan.

"The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad."—Belgaum reports 1·32" of rain, Nizamabad 0·18" and Hyderabad 0·41". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been heavy in the south Konkan but continues light elsewhere on the west coast of the Peninsula. Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the southern and extreme western districts of the United Provinces and in the north and east Punjab. Precipiiation has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and south Gujarat. Light showers have occurred on the north Madras Coast. Winds are high and seas are moderate or rough on the Kathiawar and Sind Coasts.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the north and east Punjab, and the Central Provinces ; local rain in the United Provinces and west Central India. A few showers may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar, east Rajputana and the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, June 24.

Royal Marines—Maj-Gen W C Nicholls, R M A, to be Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Forces Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G G Aston, C B, R M A, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, vice Bor, promoted.

June 26.

Royal Marine Artillery—Col Commandant J H Bor, C B, C M G, A D C, to be Maj-Gen, vice Nicholls, supernumerary Col Second Commandant William Ingrefield Eastman to be Col Commandant vice Bor, promoted Lieut-Col and Brev Col L J Pease, Supplementary Half-pay List, to be Col Second Commandant, vice Eastman, promoted, June 26.

War Office, June 27.
Regular Forces.
Cavalry.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards —Sec Lieut H de B C Garfitt is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 14.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Lieut-Col and Brev Col G L Holdsworth, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List June 26 ; Maj R M Poore, D S O, to be Lieut-Col, vice Brev Col G L Holdsworth June 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Lieut C A Cameron is removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services June 28 ; Sec Lieut G A R Spain to be Lieut under the provisions of Article 27. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1911 June 26.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Reg—Capt J H Mackenzie is seconded for service on the Staff June 6.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Reg—Super Capt C R K Bacon is restored to the establishment June 20.

The Leicestershire Reg—Lieut W C Wilson is seconded for service with the West African Reg June 7.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts :—J R M M Ford May 25 ; H I Webb-Bowen June 1.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt and Brev Maj Ian Stewart is seconded for service on the Staff May 18 ; Super Capt W J Maxwell-Scott is restored to the establishment May 18.

Princess Charlotte of Wale's Royal Berkshire Reg—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts :—C H Dent, D A Macgregor June 3.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Maj C E A Milburne retires on retired pay June 28 ; Capt T A Andrus to be Maj June 28.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt C E Hack to be Adj June 9 ; Super Capt E G S Truell is restored to the establishment June 14.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut-Col A E J Caxendish, C M G, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List June 27 ; Maj H P Moulton-Barrett to be Lieut-Col, vice A E J Canvendish June 27.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg. Royal Canadians—Lieut A Whittle resigns his commission June 28.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt H J Kinsman retires on retired pay June 28.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt Bartholomew L C Teeling to retire on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 June 28.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols:—F J Morgan, vice F J Jeucken, promoted May 12; W H Horrocks, M B, vice R P Bond, retired May 19; C H Hale, D S O, vice W B Thomson, retired June 7; H C Thurstyn C M G, vice F H Treherne, C M G, promoted June 13.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Josceline H Wodehouse to be Ganeral, vice P S Lord Methuen, Commandi n in-Chief in South Africa, promoted June 19.

Lieut-Gen Sir Arthur S Wynne, Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War to be General, vice Sir W G Nicholson, promoted June 19.

Maj-Gen Sir George M Bullock, commanding West Riding Division, Territorial Force, to be Lieut Gen, vice Sir J H Wodehouse June 19.

Col John Adye, C B, to be Maj-Gen, vice Sir G M Bullock June 19.

Inspector of Army Schools Honorary Lieut James H Howell is granted the honorary rank of Capt. June 27.

FEARED RISING IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, July 1.

The Portugues Goverument has resolved to take strong preventing measures to ensure the safety of the Republic in view of the Royalist preparations on the frontier.

Over 20,000 reservists have been called upon to present themselves within forty-eight hours, failing which they will be treated as deserters.

A large quantity of war materials and uniforms were despatched on Thursday to the North and to Oporto, where the troops are concentrating, and four torpedo-boats have been sent to Algrave.

Many offers for active service have been made to the Minister of War, among them being one by Sen

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The French mail steamer Australien, 3,543 tons, Captain Annieran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Chesapeake 2,883 tons, Captain W Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons Captain F. L. Moth, will sail to-day for Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain M. Williams, will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and Captain E. P. H. Pardoe, as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Maru, 3,819 tons, Captain H. Nomura, will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer D. Balduino, 2,684 tons Captain D. Maganzini, will sail to-day for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Blake, 2 396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, will sail to-day for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain D. Ashbury arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Swazi, 3,174 tons Captain H. J. Abbey, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The steamer Fakhri, Captain G. W. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius, reports that an explosion took place in coal bunker of the vessel at Reunion.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 13th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Philomel.....Stanley .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Fortesta...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 14.

Ariel	2209	Hyde	T Morrison & Co
Arcadia	3573	Barcham	Shanghai...2-3 P & O Co
Australien	3543	Annieran	Noumea...M M & Co
Braziliania	2438	Snowden	W & A Graham & Co
Chinasapeake	2886	Read	Standard Oil Co
Errington Court	2781	Gleghorn	Baltimore 18-7 W & A Graham & Co
Egypt	4207	Ashbury	P & O Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldwin	Bo & H S N Co
Gymeric	2558	Williams	E Tajbhoy
Galles	555	Wratt	K Nixon & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis	H T Ayoob
Lawada	2124	Harvey	M M & Co
Othello	3327	Maclaren	J Finlay & Co
Okara	3438	Moth	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Shah S N Co
Steenberger	2455	Jange	W & A Graham & Co
Surada	3400	Alton	M M & Co
Swazi	3174	Abbey	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel's	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hakata Maru	3319	Nomura	Kobe	14-7	
B Clan Leslie	2405	Goodwin	Dunkirk	31-7	N Y Kaisha
C B R City of Glasgow	4119	Findlay	Karachi	19-7	J P & Co
F Kanzler	1652	Shult	Zanzibar	19-7	K N & Co
H Hoosenee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	15-7	A Strandes & Co
K Khosru	2410	Honnah	Jeddah 20-17		B & P S N Co
M Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bangar	15-7	Bo S N Co
N Crosby	2531	Boyer			T Morrison & Co
O Purnea	2127	Williams	Durban	13-7	M M & Co
P Cloristham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	20-7	W & A Graham & Co

B I DOCK.

Kasara	505	Elton			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Blake	2396	Hill	Port Said for orders	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia	3553	Kelso	Liverpool		23-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberien	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	29-7	Bo S N Co
4 Deo Balduino	2681	Maganzino	Genoa	15-7	Rubattino Line
5 Ischia	2481	Besito	Hongkong	16-7	R Line
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A Graham & Co
7 Chupra	3354	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
8 Bulimba	1607	Davidson	Calcutta	15-7	M M & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Powell	China	19-7	P & O Co.
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
15 Madura	1173	Pratt	Basreh	17-7	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2321	Gray	Genoa	12-7	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Offsie N jina	3425	Hill	Galle	17-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
14	Australien	Annieran	M'seilles June 23
	Swazi	Abbey	N York, May 28
	Surada	Alton	Rangoon, Jun 18
	Chesapeake	Read	N York, June 5
	Egypt	Ashbury	London, June 23

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Moshtari	LeMiere	Jeddah, &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Chupra, Henderson for Antwerp &c.
" Blake, Hill for Portsaid.
" D Balduino, Maganzini for Genoa.
" Hakata Maru, Nomura for Kobe &c.
" Furnea, Williams for Zanzibar &c.
" Okara, Moth, for Rangoon &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ariel, for Liverpool &c.
" Clan Leslie, for Dunkirk Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore arrived at Liverpool on the 12th instant, and City of Manchester on the 13th instant.

A new Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Japan was signed on the 2nd June by Dr. Deucher, Swiss Federal Councillor and the Japanese Ambassador in Vienna, who is also accredited as Minister of Japan to the Swiss Confederation. The Treaty provides for "most-favoured Nation" treatment in Tariff matters.

In an interview granted to a representative of the "Evening Standard," Mr. George Findlay, Attorney-General, New Zealand explains, the working of indeterminate sentences in New Zealand and the tree-planting camps on the Tokanui farm. The *Standard* declares that this system puts New Zealand in the forefront of the world in the scientific and humane, treatment of criminals.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 15th July, 1911.

SEDITION IN SOUTH INDIA.

As the recent tragedy at the Maniyachi railway station is connected with the Tinnevelly riots of three years ago and the trials which followed that remarkable outbreak, it will be useful to recall a few of their principal features, as well as the curious treatment meted out to the judge who convicted the two chief offenders. Under ordinary conditions this South Indian town, which is a notable missionary stronghold and the seat of a bishopric, is a most unlikely centre for the propagation of sedition, as its previous history was free from political turmoil, and no one supposed that its people had been inoculated with the dangerous doctrine of *Swaraj* until these occurrences proved the contrary. The two men who were responsible for the troubles were Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva, the former of whom possessed considerable local influence which enabled him to appeal successfully to the passions of the lower classes in the town against the contrivance of British rule, which was to be replaced by an indigenous Raj, guaranteeing him freedom from oppression and taxation. The two men commenced an oratorical campaign which was as audacious as the procedure of any of the Bengali revolutionists, and speedily invoked the interference of the Madras Government for its suppression. But before this occurred, they had delivered several addresses to crowded audiences and converted the *badmash* element of the town to the belief that the downfall of British control would be accomplished if the populace voted for *Swaraj*. There was ample evidence on all these points and the principal accused admitted at his subsequent trial that he "preached the gospel of absolute *Swaraj* which the people were trying to establish in place of the foreign government." This, he said, in one of his orations, could not be accomplished without bloodshed, but "when once is independence restored, the country should belong to Indians without any connection between them and Englishmen. We ought not to allow them even to have their flags, which can be easily rolled up and thrown into the sea."

The mischief generated by these inflammatory appeals to the people was clearly shown by the events that followed the arrest of Chidambram Pillai and his co-adjutor on the 12th of March, 1908. There was a general riot in the town during which all the public buildings were attacked and set on fire, and the disturbance could only be quelled by strong bodies of police who had to use their rifles against the mob which had resorted to this means of protesting their belief in the innocence of the two champions of *Swaraj*. Tuticorin, which had also caught the infection, was the scene of a similar disturbance on the same day, and it is no exaggeration to say that the rest of India was astounded at this unexpected rupture of the traditional peace of Madras which had been a notable abstainer from political agitation and its dangerous results. The trial of the two men followed before a judge, who was specially deputed to decide the case, and we desire to direct attention to certain incidents which followed it, as there are grounds for believing that they are not unconnected with the recent tragedy at Maniyachi, the causes of which will be more fully revealed when the police investigations have been completed and all the conspirators are in custody. The official selected for the trial of the Tinnevelly seditionists was Mr. A. F. Pinhey, who had already been nominated to a High Court Judgeship, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State, who is usually guided by the wishes of the local governments in filling vacancies on the bench. The evidence against the two accused proved conclusively that they had been engaged in promoting an insurrection against the British Government, and that they merited the most severe punishment applicable to cases of this kind, and they received it from the judge who, in the course of his decision, made some strong but justifiable comments upon the origin and ideals of the revolutionary movement which had been transplanted from Bengal to quiescent Tinnevelly. Chidambaram Pillai appealed to the Madras High Court against his conviction and it is noticeable that this tribunal discerned nothing indiscreet or improper in the judge's dissertation upon the anarchical propaganda, otherwise some allusion would certainly have been made to it in the decision which was given. On the contrary, their Lordships concluded a review of the case with the following pronouncement: "The evidence leaves no room for any real doubt that the political speeches were a part of the programme, and their delivery involved the excitement of disaffection against the Government. This was one of the things to be done in pursuance of the conspiracy, and as soon as it was done the appellant was guilty and he was therefore rightly convicted."

It was anticipated that his successful conduct of this important State trial and the upholding of his judgment by the High Court would give Mr. Pinhey an additional claim upon the appointment to which he had been nominated by the Madras Government. Anyhow had the matter rested with the latter, there is no doubt that he would have been translated to the Presidency tribunal as an appropriate reward for a piece of good service. But soon after the conclusion of his proceedings, it transpired that the appointment had been vetoed from London, and early last year Mr. Pinhey retired from the service, presumably as a protest against his supersession and because he knew that he had no hope of reaching the goal which is the ultimate ambition of a good district judge. For obvious reasons, no official declaration was made upon the subject, but the reasons for this extraordinary decision were canvassed in private circles in Madras and Ootacamund, the general conclusion—accurate or otherwise—being that it was a direct outcome of the Tinnevelly trial and was intended to mark the disapprobation of the India Office with the results of that proceeding, and the worst feature of the incident is that this impression has not been confined to official circles, but has penetrated to the locality in which Chidambaram Pillai and his associate preached their evangel of sedition, and has acted as an incentive to the formation of a fresh conspiracy which found expression last month in the cruel assassination of Mr. Ashe. These facts are common knowledge throughout the Madras Presidency, and a few days ago were stated, in a letter to our Allahabad contemporary, which sought to affix the responsibility for the Maniyachi outrage upon the ex-Secretary of State. Without agreeing to this proposition, we think there are grounds for believing that his interference—if it was actually exercised in the manner already related—has been productive of most unfortunate results, and that either he or the Madras Government should reveal the actual causes which led to the cancellation of Mr. Pinhey's appointment to the High Court Bench eighteen months ago.

A Famous Picture. Gainsborough's famous portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire is causing another sensation just now in art circles at Home and in America. It will be remembered that this celebrated picture was the subject of a mysterious theft thirty-five years ago, and of a no less mysterious recovery twenty-five years later. In 1876, it formed part of the large collection of pictures which had been made during his life-time by Wynne Ellis, a wealthy silk merchant of London, who died the previous year, and was sold by Messrs. Christie for the huge sum of ten thousand guineas to Thomas Agnew and Sons, a well-known firm of fine art connoisseurs, who exhibited it to the public for a short time in their rooms in Bond Street. Exactly three weeks after the purchase, the picture was stolen on the night of 26th May, 1876, and in spite of the most careful search no trace could be obtained of the thief or his booty for a long time. It had been cut out of the frame with a sharp instrument, and thus carried away without anyone noticing it. The efforts of the police as well as large rewards were fruitless, and all hopes of ever recovering it were given up. Suddenly, in 1901, when this matter was forgotten, the picture was restored one day to Messrs. Agnew from Chicago, whither it had been carried by the thief, who turned out to be a German-American. But though it had again crossed the Atlantic, America was its destined home, for its owners, Messrs. Agnew, after again exhibiting it for a time in London, sold it for nearly three times the sum they had paid for it twenty-five years before to the American multi-millionaire, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who was buying works of art on a princely scale. It is now safe in the keeping of this New York banker and the sensation now reported is not caused by another clever theft or like mishap. The picture is safe, but it threatens to be not quite Gainsborough's original work. Another portrait of the famous Duchess has turned up and this now challenges the genuineness of the one in New York, for which Mr. Morgan gave the princely sum of £30,000. Gainsborough, it is well known, painted two pictures of the Duchess of Devonshire, one in 1778, the other five years later. When the Duchess, who was, however, not then Duchess of Devonshire, but called Lady Elizabeth Foster, after her first husband, John Foster, sat to the painter, for her earlier portrait, the work did not satisfy Gainsborough who was very fastidious and painstaking, having a very high standard for his own pictures. "Her Grace is too hard for me," he muttered, as the picture was nearing completion and so saying drew a wet brush across the mouth, though all who saw it called it the "most exquisitely lovely." When it was exhibited at the Academy, Horace Walpole, who was fond of posing as art critic, called it "very hard and washy," an ignorant, if not malicious judgment, provoked by the fact that Lady Beauclere had also painted and exhibited that very year another portrait of the Duchess which the dictator of Strawberry Hill was interested in praising above Gainsborough's. This little fact may also have something to do with Gainsborough's dislike of his first portrait. At any rate, he drew a second portrait of the Duchess in 1783, and this picture is supposed to have found its way in the Wynne Ellis collection, which came under Christie's hammer in 1876.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that the founder of this celebrated firm of auctioneers was a great friend of Gainsborough, and in the very year 1778, when he exhibited his first portrait of the Duchess, he also painted his friend Christie and presented him with the portrait which is, we think, still in the hands of his descendants. The earlier portrait of 1778, there is not much doubt, is the picture which has obtained so much renown in English art. This picture has now it seems turned up as distinct from that in the possession of Mr. Morgan, and the genuineness is vouched for by a statement made by one John Foster. The name of Foster is intimately connected with the Duchess of Devonshire, for, as said above, she married first John Thomas Foster, who died early and then after nearly twenty-five years of widowhood, she married again in 1809, when she was fifty-one, the fifth Duke of Devonshire, and it is very likely the statement of Foster gives the true history of the famous picture. But even then, Mr. Morgan's is no counterfeit. It is an inferior picture also by Gainsborough, which later on was touched by another great painter, Sir Thomas Lawrence. Mr. Morgan, however, must have paid the unprecedented price for it, in the belief that he was buying the more famous picture of the great English painter. This Duchess of Devonshire, attracted during her widowhood, Gibbon's attentions when both were at Lausanne, soon after the completion of the "Decline and Fall of Rome" in 1787. The historian proposed marriage, but was not accepted. Gibbon remained fond of her till the end and wrote in his autobiography of her that "the wisest man, historic or medical, would throw away two or three worlds, if he had them in possession, for her." In later life, she stayed much in Italy and was a no'ed bibliophil, publishing some exquisite specimens of the art of book-printing, of which her editions of Virgil and Homer are much prized.

Obstructed Pavements. We are glad that something at last is likely to be done to keep Bombay's pavements clear of building materials. For some years one has been able to take a walk through Bombay's principal thoroughfares with about the same degree of comfort as one enjoys in picking a careful and devious way through a builder's yard. Large blocks of stone and even slushy messes of mortar are the pleasant obstacles which have frequently to be avoided, and as one nimbly dodges into the gutter one has a very good chance of a chip of stone in the eye from the big block on the roadway, which a native workman is industriously chiselling. Complaints, of course, have been made galore, but hitherto our authorites have had no ears for them. Bombay now owes its gratitude to Mr. Owen Dunn for forcing this matter upon the attention of the Corporation, and drawing to their notice the powers which they have allowed for so long to lie dormant. The Corporation has now passed a resolution, inviting the attention of the Commissioner, to the inconvenience and danger to which the public are exposed by the pulling down of buildings without any protective hoarding on the street frontages, and by building materials which are left lying on the footpaths. The Commissioner is also requested to enforce the provisions of Section 326 of the Municipal Act, an instruction which should have been issued long ago, and which it is to be hoped will now be followed without delay. This compels every builder, when demolishing or erecting a building, to put up a protective hoarding on or adjoining the pavement, and his building materials must be kept inside it. We shall be quite prepared for some time to find that the whole of the pavement adjoining every building in course of erection, has been enclosed. But the Commissioner is given power to require builders in such cases to provide a temporary pathway with hand-rail, and in time he may be able to induce them to supply these also.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt," from London were: the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Sir C. T. White.

The gross earnings of the Indian railways up to 30th of June amounted to Rs. 77,85,000 better than the corresponding period last year.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the French Republic, all the Foreign Consulates in Bombay, were dressed with flags in honour of the occasion. The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Australien" was also decorated.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" was expected to have arrived at eight o'clock in the morning, but according to the report made by the captain of the ship, she encountered strong monsoon and a high sea during her voyage from Aden to Bombay and consequently she arrived four hours later.

The fixing up of the date of the move of the Government of India from Simla to Calcutta which was to have been decided at yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council has been postponed till next week, as there was no meeting of the Council, His Excellency having been out in the Volunteer Camp at Taradevi. It is probable that there will be some delay this year in the officers moving down to the plains as the Secretaries to the Government of India will not leave Simla for the Delhi Durbar till 3rd December.

In an article on the Albanian situation the Turkish journal *Senin* says:—"Montenegro wants the Porte to give a written promise not to disarm the Malissori and to exempt them from taxes. The Porte, however, is unable to admit such a demand on the part of Montenegro. Public opinion will not tolerate any longer Montenegrin interference in Turkish affairs, and the Porte has addressed a fresh protest to the Powers asking them to bring pressure to bear on Montenegro in order to induce her to desist from her present course."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

With the visit of their Majesties to St. Paul's, the subsequent banquet in the Guildhall, and the drive through a portion of the Metropolis, that is not often favoured with the sight of Royalty, the Coronation festivities proper terminated and everybody is congratulating each other on the unbroken success of the whole series of wonderful events. There is no doubt about the popularity of their Majesties, and if there is grumbling still about those terrible barriers, the blame is not placed upon the shoulders of our gracious Sovereign. Although the criticism has been strong, it has not been offensive. The same cannot be said of the remarks addressed by Mr. Keir-Hardie to a mass meeting in Wales about the proceedings within the Abbey.

OUR INDIAN VISITORS.

It is a pity that arrangements could not be made for the whole of the Indian Contingent to form part of the procession in the Royal Progress—a pity both for them and the London public who were so delighted with what they saw of those who were selected that they would gladly have seen more. This apart, everything connected with the visit seems, so far as I can learn, to have been most satisfactory and the Volunteer officers in particular are profuse in their recognition of all that has been done to make their stay in this country agreeable. What, however, they appreciate more than the hospitality extended to them is that they had the high distinction of composing one of the special guards of honour at Buckingham Palace on the two great days—22nd and 23rd instant. If they were not invited to the Royal Garden Party they were no worse off than the Colonial officers and many hundreds of other people who would have been asked had space permitted. I am afraid that if all had been asked who wanted to attend and who had claims, not one or even two garden parties would have sufficed. In mid-Victorian days a garden party as a social event was very different from what a gathering of similar kind is in these days, and I do not envy those who had to prepare the list of those invited to the function of last Tuesday. The Volunteer officers, with the rest of the Indian Contingent, received Coronation medals from His Majesty in the ground of Buckingham Palace this morning and to-night they are dining together at the Trocadero. Of course, the Indian Princes were much *en evidence*, as they have been on all the important occasions, and it is very gratifying to observe not only the extraordinary amount of interest which the London populace have evinced in them, but the marked attention they have received from Society. One of the most brilliant of the private entertainments in the Coronation period was the ball given at Grosvenor House on Monday by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Some of the papers publish the partners at supper. To reproduce the whole would take up too much space; I, therefore, quote only a few—The German Crown Prince (who has made himself as popular in London as he was in India) and the hostess, the host and the German Crown Princess; Prince Chakrabhongs of Siam and Princess Patricia of Connaught. Prince Henry of the Netherlands and the Maharani of Cooch Behar; Prince George of Greece and the Maharani of Baroda; the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and the Marchioness of Londonderry; the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and the Marchioness of Ormonde; the Maharaja Dhiraja Holkar of Indore and the Marchioness of Zetland; the Maharaja Gumman Singh and the Marchioness of Graham; the Maharaja of Patiala and the Marchioness of Tullibardine; the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and the Countess of Granard; the Raja of Rajpipla and the Countess of Essex, the Raja of Pudukota and the Countess of Pembroke, the Aga Khan and the Countess of Mar and Kellie; the Prime Minister and the Countess of Minto. The Princes on their part have been entertaining their friends. Last night the Maharaja Scindia had a dinner party at the Carlton Hotel and afterwards took his guests [Sir David and Lady Barr, Sir Donald and Lady Robertson, Sir James and the Misses Dunlop-Smith, Lady (Walter) and Mr. Lawrence, Captain and Mrs. Daly and Dr. John Pollen] to see "The Quaker Girl" at the Adelphi. The Raja of Rajpipla goes to the Continent to-morrow and Sir Pratab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, also leaves us immediately. It was hoped that the Indian Contingent might have remained for another week, but I understand that they will re-embark on the "Dufferin" on the date originally decided, July 4. I should think that they will not be sorry to go if the present unseasonable weather continues. At present it might be October instead of June.

INDIAN POLICE.

The newly-formed Indian Police Dinner Club was inaugurated at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday and the reunion was so successful, that there is little doubt of its becoming an annual event. The company numbered upwards of sixty and included at least two members of the Bombay Police Department in the active list—Mr. J. V. Cooke and Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Nizam's Dominions, was also present.

Apropos Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Daniell, formerly District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has resigned his post as Chief Constable of Hertfordshire, which I am astonished to see he has held for 31 years. It only seems like yesterday since his name was so prominent in connection with the capture of the notorious deccit leader Wasudeo Balwant Phadke, whose little rebellion caused so much trouble to the authorities of Western India during the governorship of Sir Richard Temple. Another old Bombay officer, Captain George Robinson Drummond, M. V. O., who in his Indian days was well known especially in the Bhil country, is Chief Constable of West Sussex, to which position he was appointed before Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel came home to be Chief Constable of Hertfordshire.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the annual meeting of the above Society, held on Wednesday, the Chairman (Sir John Cameron Lamb) expressed regret that it had not been possible to take any practical steps towards providing better accommodation for the work which the Society carried on—it has outgrown its present, premises, excellent as they are in many respects—but he hoped that an early successor in the office of Chairman would have a chance of bringing forward proposals with that object. In accordance with the by-laws, the following Vice-Presidents retired by seniority:—Sir William Abney, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Colonel H. C. L. Holden and Sir Aston Webb. The President, the Duke of Connaught nominated Sir Steuart Bayley for election as Vice-President and also the Duke of Abercorn and the Lord Chief Justice who were nominated by King Edward and King George when they were Presidents of the Society. To fill the four vacancies Sir William Lee-Warner, already a member of the Council, and Chairman of the Indian section, the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir John Wolfe-Barry and Sir Westby B. Perceval. Mr. W. H. Maw, a past President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., of the Board of Trade, Mr. James Swinburne, F.R.S., past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and Dr. Henry Miers, F.R.S., Principal of the University of London have been elected ordinary members of Council. The Society's silver medal has been awarded to five readers of papers in the Indian Sections during the past session, viz., Mr. Robert Fellowes Chisholm, F. R. I. B. A., F. S. A., Mr. Reginald Murray, Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, I. C. S., C. S. I., Sir Thomas Henry Holland, K. C. I. E., D.Sc., F. R. S., and Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., LL.D. The Maharaja of Patiala has been elected a life member of the Society.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Birdwood family were well represented at the ceremony in Westminster Abbey. Sir George Birdwood had a seat in the nave; his nephew Brigadier-General W. R. Birdwood was present as an A.-D.-C. to the King, and his grandson was one of the boys of Westminster School who took such an interesting part in the proceedings.

I believe I am right in saying that until the King in replying to the Viceroy's congratulations, referred to her Majesty as the Queen-Empress, she had not previously been so described authoritatively at any rate on this side. I do not recollect Queen Alexandra ever having been designated Queen-Empress.

The Royal Victorian Chain, which is only conferred in special cases, was given to the late Archbishop Temple after the Coronation of King Edward. It has now been presented to the present Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Earl Marshal who thoroughly deserves it. The Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal is a wonderful man, and I am told by those who ought to know, practically does everything himself. The *Times* points out that the official announcement about the Royal Victorian Chain omits "Randall" which is the first of the Archbishop's Christian names and the one which he uses in his signature. The descriptions in the notification was as follows:—"The most Reverend and Right Honourable Thomas Davidson, G. C. V. O., D. D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By the way, the Archbishop is essentially a *persona grata* at Court almost as much so as Sir Arthur Bigge, the much respected and very able Private Secretary of His Majesty. The curious may like to know that in a telegram he sent to the acting President of the Royal Agricultural Society the other day, His Majesty signed himself "R. at I." In a subsequent message, however, the usual from "R. I." is followed.

It is rumoured that Lord Crewe, whose advance in the peerage has given general satisfaction, intends to call himself the Marquis of Houghton (pronounced Howton). He was Lord Houghton until he succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle the third Baron Crewe. The Earldom came only 16 years ago, so his rise in the peerage has been rapid. Of the new peers created in connection with the Coronation only one, so far has announced his new name—Sir Alexander Acland-Hood who blossoms into Lord St. Andries. Sir James Mackay's many friends are curious to know whether he will continue his present name or adopt another.

At an "At Home" given by Mr. Nasarvanji Maneckji Cooper at 22 Albemarle Street, on Monday, Professor E. G. Browne delivered a most interesting address on "The Duty of the Zoroastrian community towards regenerate Persia." The company numbered nearly 100 and included no fewer than seventeen Parsi ladies. So many Parsi ladies, I am told have never before been seen in any Parsi gathering in London. Several English and Moslem friends of the Zoroastrian community were also present. After Professor Browne's address, remarks were made by three Persian visitors.—Haji Mirza Yahya, a noted educationist and author, Sardu-i-Wizari, a member of the Mejlis, and Sayd Ziyandin, late Editor of the *Sharq*. The tenour of their observations, which Professor Browne interpreted for those not acquainted with the language of Iran, may be summed up in the words "Come over and help us." Excellent advice.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

Detailed Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The detailed trooping programme gives the following particulars:—

The "Rewa" will leave Southampton with drafts on September 14, and will arrive in Bombay on October 5. She will leave Bombay with details on the October 12, and will reach Southampton on November 1.

The "Dongola" with the 1st Leinsters will leave Southampton on September 27 and will reach Bombay on October 19. She will leave Bombay on October 26, with the 2nd Leinsters and will arrive at Southampton on November 17.

The "Plassey" will leave Southampton on October 11 with the 7th Hussars and will reach Bombay on November 2. She will leave Bombay on November 9 with details and will reach Southampton on November 30.

The "Rewa" will leave Southampton on November 10 with drafts and will reach Karachi on December 1 with the 1st West Yorks. She will arrive again, at Southampton, on December 29.

The "Dongola" will leave Southampton on November 29 with drafts for Burma, and will reach Bombay on December 19. She will leave Bombay on December 28 with the 5th Brigade, R. H. A. and the 45th Brigade, R. F. A., and will reach Southampton on January 17.

The "Plassey" will leave Southampton on December 13 with drafts and will reach Bombay on January 4 1912. She will leave Bombay on January 11 with details and will reach Southampton on February 1.

The "Rohilla" will leave Southampton on January 3 with drafts and will reach Karachi on January 24. She will leave Karachi on January 31 with details and will reach Southampton on February 20.

The "Rewa" will leave Southampton on January 10 with the 1st Yorks, and will reach Karachi on February 6. She will leave Karachi on February 14, with details and will arrive at Southampton on March 5.

The "Dongola" will leave Southampton on January 27 with drafts and will reach Bombay on February 16. She will leave Bombay on February 23 with the 1st Warwicks, etc., and will reach Southampton on March 14.

The "Plassey" will leave Southampton on February 14 with drafts and will reach Bombay on March 6. She will leave Bombay on March 13 with details and will arrive in Southampton on April 3.

The "Rohilla" will leave Southampton on February 25 with drafts and will reach Karachi on March 21. She will leave Karachi on March 28 with details and will arrive at Southampton on April 17.

The transport "Somali" will convey the 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers from Chingwangtao to Bombay, on November 27 "en route" to Mhow, and will take on board the 2nd East Lancashire for Cape Town on December 26.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," will sail from Bombay with the 1st Dragoons for Pretoria and will reach Durban on November 25.

PRINCE OF WALES' INVESTITURE.

SPLENDID CEREMONY AT CARNARVON.

Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Prince of Wales was invested as Prince at Carnarvon Castle, this afternoon, in the presence of the King and Queen, members of the Royal family, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and a vast and distinguished assemblage. The ceremony was carried out in brilliant sunshine.

Special trains incessantly poured into Carnarvon, swelling the masses of the people there. The decorations were lavish, and there was a great military display. The scene around the Castle was especially vivid, owing to the colouring of bright uniforms and dresses.

The Prince arrived from Holyhead and drove to the Castle with an escort of the Denbigh Yeomanry. He was received with continuous cheering, amounting almost to an ovation. Salutes of twenty-one guns were fired.

When he had arrived at the Castle Square, Mr. Lloyd George, as Constable of the Castle, received the Prince, and a procession representing the historic and civic dignity of the country proceeded to the Chamberlain's Tower, where they awaited the King and Queen. The enthusiasm was renewed when Their Majesties, accompanied by Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught, drove through the streets.

Around the dais a brilliant assemblage was gathered, and the King opened the investiture ceremony. The Prince having been summoned and letters-patent having been read, he knelt before the King, doing homage for the Principality of Wales and for the Earldom of Chester. The King handed the Prince the letters-patent and kissed him on each cheek. Addresses were presented, after which the King presented the Prince to the multitudes at the historic Queen's Gate, while the moving strains of "The Land of our Fathers" were sung by the assembled multitude.

The Prince, in reply to the address, said, 'It is true that I am very young, but I have my dear father and mother (hearty cheering), and I hope to do my duty to my King and to my Principality of Wales".

The presentation of the Prince at the three gates then followed, amid fervent demonstrations of loyalty.

Accident at Llandudno.

LONDON, JULY 14.

During the rejoicings in connection with the Investiture, a boat filled with tar was prematurely set alight at Llandudno. In escaping, one person was drowned and two were injured. The condition of one of the latter is critical.

[The following arrangements for the Investiture were announced during mail week :—

The insignia will be carried by the following : The Letters Patent—Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty (Garter King of-Arms); the Mantle—Lord Mostyn; the Train of the Mantle—Viscount Tredegar ; the Sword—the Earl of Powis; the Chaplet—the Marquis of Anglesey; the Ring—the Marquis of Bute; the Golden Rod—the Duke of Beaufort. The Sword, Chaplet, Ring, and Golden Rod will be borne on cushions. The Insignia will be carried immediately before the Prince in the procession. On each side of His Royal Highness will walk peers of the realm, probably the Earl of Plymouth and Lord Kenyon. On his arrival before their Majesties the Prince will do obeisance, bowing three times to the King. The Home Secretary will read the Letters Patent, which will have been handed to the King, and at appropriate points in the reading His Majesty will invest his son with the Insignia. The Prince will then do homage for the Principality of Wales and the Earldom of Chester in the following words:—"I, Edward Prince of Wales do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear you to live and die against all manner of folks." Afterwards the Letters Patent will be handed to the Prince, who will take a chair on the right of the Throne.]

Several honours will, it was stated in mail week be bestowed in connection with the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, and it is expected that what appeared to be an omission in the Coronation honours list will be repaired. It is expected (remarks the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post") that at least two Welshmen will be created Peers and that Sir Alfred Thomas will be one of them.]

INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Reorganisation Scheme.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the decision of the Secretary of State approving the general lines of the reorganisation of the Indian Political Department had been conveyed to the Government of India, who were now working out the details. He hoped it would be possible to make these public soon.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir James Mackay's Successor.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Laurence Carrie has been appointed to the Council of India in the place of Sir James Mackay, who resigned on his elevation to the peerage on June 19th.

Sir James Mackay is taking the title of Baron Inchcape.

ENGLISH JOCKEY FOR MR. GALSTAUN.

LONDON, JULY 14.

At the end of the flat-racing season, Frank Wootton will ride in India for Mr. Galstaun.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

Restrictions on Labour Recruitment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. P. Russel said that many additional estates had signed the labour enticement rules, the percentage now being 93 in Assam and 92½ in the Surma Valley. Of gardens entirely controlled from London, only two remained out. Complaints against some of the non-signatories were already being investigated. The proprietors had not handicapped themselves to be robbed by others, and they would give hearty support to their managers, if it were found that they had to take drastic measures.

Mr. Russel thought that regarding the decision to repeal Act VI from July 1st, 1913, Government was inclined to treat them a little unfairly. If some restrictions were to remain on recruiting, their expenses were not going to be appreciably lowered or their difficulties lessened. The majority of the planters were probably strongly of opinion that a local Act was required to protect them against outside influences. It might seem absurd to think that Government would repeal Act VI and sanction a local measure, but if they could show that they were agreed in the matter and could clearly demonstrate that the industry might be seriously hampered, no Government could refuse to listen.

He urged that a substantial share of the cess fund should be applied to advertising in the United Kingdom.

[The labour required on the tea gardens of Assam is almost entirely imported, and the importation is controlled by an elaborate system of legislation, which provides for the registration of contracts, the medical inspection of coolies during the journey and supervision over rates of pay, etc. The principal measure now in force is known as Act VI of 1901. Under this Act the maximum term of the labour contract is fixed at four years and a minimum monthly wage is laid down, the payment of which, however, is contingent on the completion of a daily task by the labourer. Labourers under contract who desert, are liable to fine and imprisonment, and subject to certain restrictions, may be arrested without warrant by their employers. In addition to the labourers engaged under this Act, a large number are employed under contract enforceable by Act XIII of 1859, which provides penalties for breach of contract but does not allow of the arrest of deserters without warrant. Many labourers, on conclusion of their first engagement under Act VI of 1901, enter into renewed contracts under Act XIII of 1859.]

CORONATION CUP POLO.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Polo Coronation Cup competition has proved somewhat of a fiasco. Eaton and the Horse Guards scratched, leaving only the Fourth Dragoon Guards and the Indian team who play to-morrow.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Big Score by Indian Team.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The weather was delightful for the match at Leicester between the Indians and Leicestershire.

The Indians went in first and made 431 for 9 wickets. Kanga made 163 and Meheromji 86, both showing fine style. Shivram made 59, not out.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In glorious weather the match between the Indians and Leicestershire was resumed to-day.

The Indians completed their first venture for 481, Shivram carrying his score to 85. Kanga and Meherhomji hit up 176 for the first wicket, Kanga giving a display of powerful driving and superb cutting. He hit twenty-three fours and gave no chance.

ENGLISH RACING.

The Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The following are the probable starters for the Eclipse Stakes, with jockeys :—

Swynford	F. Wootton
Pietri	Maher
Lemberg	Dillon
Yellow Slave	F. Templeman
Charles O'Malley	Donoghue
Whisk Broom	Martin
King of the Wavelets	Trigg

LONDON, JULY 14

The result of the Eclipse Stakes was as follows :—

Swynford	1
Lemberg	2
Pietri	3

Seven started, including Placidus, ridden by Clark. Charles O'Malley did not start.

BETTING.—11 to 10 on Swynford, 9 to 4 against Lemberg, 100 to 6 against Pietri.

Won by four lengths; same distance between the second and third.

Swynford was the first away and led throughout.

The Liverpool Cup.

The betting on the Liverpool Cup is as follows :—

5 to 1 against Decision.
6 to 1 against Persist.
7 to 1 against Eudorus and Atty.
100 to 8 against Star of Doon.
100 to 7 against Rathlea.

Goodwood Stewards' Cup.

The betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup is as follows :—

100 to 8 against Cigar.
100 to 6 against Poor Boy, Iron Mask II and Prince San.
20 to 1 against Levanger.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

In Amended Form Returns to the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

The report stage of the Parliament Bill was concluded in the House of Lords to-day, without any further substantial change. So the Bill, with Lord Lansdowne's and Lord Cromer's amendments unmodified, will go back to the House of Commons.

The third reading will be taken on the 20th instant. The House of Commons will consider the amendments on the 24th instant, when it is certain that Mr. Asquith will propose the rejection of the amendments, and will intimate what the Government will do if the peers resist further.

During the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Newton's amendment, providing that any further restrictions on the powers of the House of Lords shall not become law without a general election, was withdrawn.

Both Lord Haldane and Lord Morley reasserted the repudiation by the House of Commons of the Lords' claim to interfere with finance, which might bring about a critical situation.

Lord Lansdowne declared that the Opposition disapproved of the Bill, even with the amendments, though they had reluctantly passed its second reading. The Bill was a provisional measure.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Franco-Spanish Incidents.

BERLIN, JULY 13.

The "Panther" has left Teneriffe for home. The "Eber", from Damaraland, now acts as tender to the "Berlin", and will replace her, should the "Berlin" visit other ports for coaling purposes.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Wireless communication has been installed between Fez and Tangier. The Sultan, yesterday, sent the first message.

LATER.

Further five hundred Spanish troops have landed at Larache. Franco-Spanish incidents continue to be daily occurrences at Alcazar. The Spaniards, last Wednesday, arrested a servant of the French Consul in his master's doorway and the Consul has been unable to obtain his release.

THE CANADIAN FOREST FIRES.

Pitiful Tales of Trapped Miners.

OTTAWA, JULY 14.

The fires in the new mining country in Northern Ontario are the greatest disaster, which has befallen Canada for half a century. An area of several hundred square miles has been swept by the flames, which were fanned by a gale blowing at sixty miles an hour. Numbers of miners, who took refuge in wooden shafts, were trapped like rats. At Porcupine, crowds of persons stood in the water up to their necks, waiting for boats, and at least two hundred of them became so benumbed that they were drowned.

A total death-roll of 400 is not regarded as an excessive estimate.

THE PERSIAN LOAN CLOSED.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The list for the Persian loan was closed yesterday. The quotations have receded to par.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 14

The death is announced of the Earl of Cranbrook.

[The late John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, 2nd Earl of Cranbrook, was born in 1839 and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. From 1868 to 1880 he was Conservative Member of Parliament for Rye and from 1884 to 1892 for a division of Kent. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions and of the Kent Territorial Association. He was also a member of the Kent County Council, a retired Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the East Kent Regiment from 1886 to 1898.]

LONDON, JULY 14.

The death is announced of Lady Outram, the widow of the Mutiny Commander.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Form of Title in Addresses.

The following note has been issued :—

Instructions have been received that Their Majesties should be addressed as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in all addresses, announcements, etc., where their names are mentioned.

Joint addresses to Their Majesties should be addressed as follows :—

His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates, Financial Commissioner in Burma, has left for Mandalay where he will preside at a Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies which is to be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma on Monday. Over two hundred delegates are expected to attend.

SIR EDWARD BAKER.

Leaves Calcutta for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Sir Edward Baker, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, left Howrah last night, by the Bombay Mail *en route* for home on short leave. There was a large crowd on the platform to bid His Honour good-bye, including the Hon'ble Mr. Duke, who is to act as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal during Sir Edward Baker's absence, the Hon'ble Messrs. Wheeler, Butler, Cumming, Finnimore, Stevenson Moore, Stephenson, the Maharajah of Mourbhanj, the Maharajah of Tagore, Rai S. N. Mitter Bahadur, Raja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, Rai Mani Lal San Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, Mr. R. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Justice Holmwood, Mr. Justice Carnduff, Mr. Justice Casperez, and many others. His Honour shook hands with the majority of the people present and spent some time in earnest conversation with Mr. Duke. As the train moved out of the station, hearty cheers were given for Sir Edward.

The Right Rev. Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Calcutta, and Mrs. Copleston also left by the same train.

PUNJAB COMMERCE.

Report of Joint Stock Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 14.

The report of the Joint Stock Companies in the Punjab, for 1910-11, says that twenty new companies have been registered during the year, but they have hardly started work, as the paid-up capital reported so far is only twenty-four thousand rupees. Seven companies with a paid-up capital of over two lakhs, twenty-six thousand rupees have ceased to exist. There are 149 companies in existence, the nominal capital being 580 lakhs of rupees or eight lakhs less than last year. The report says that there has been a rush to found benefit societies of the kind hitherto most plentiful in Madras, the monthly contribution to which secures a lump sum at marriage or death. It is due probably to the anticipation of the expected legislation and shows a desire of urgency to safeguard the interests of those who insure in such companies. It is difficult to see how those which are marriage fund societies can make profit, when the date of marriage is not—especially in this country—incalculable like death.

The promoters of a *Desi* firm, trading under the European name of Alexandar and Co., made money by appointing agents and managers all over the country and by taking security from them, though there was no business at all. Three of them were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and four to three years' imprisonment. The Director has begun to refuse memoranda of association in which the signatures of subscribers are witnessed by other subscribers and insists on witnesses who are not concerned in the undertaking.

LAHORE, JULY 14.

The defunct companies, says the report of the Joint Stock Companies in Punjab, include the notorious Industrial East, which was a European Company practising fraud on a large scale, and its sister company, the Punjab General Transport Company, a so-called spinning mill, with a nominal capital of seventeen lakhs, not paid up. These have been wound up after the chief promoters were sentenced to imprisonment.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

His Candidature at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 14.

The wording of the Deputy Commissioner's letter to Lala Lajpat Rai, viz: "The Government has no objection to the electors if they consider you a suitable candidate," is being curiously interpreted by some correspondents in the Punjab, and apprehensions are expressed that persons voting for Lala Lajpat Rai will be reported by the C. I. D. On the other hand, it is pointed out, that, before standing for Municipal election, Lala Lajpat Rai asked the opinion of his Parliamentary friends and one of them, in the confidence of the highest authorities, cabled approval to him.

In the meantime, Lala Lalpat Rai has been conducting a vigorous electoral campaign and addressing crowded meetings almost daily in various parts of the city.

The Lahore Municipal Ward "B," for which Lala Lajpat Rai stands as a candidate for election, has no less than fourteen competitors of whom only one has withdrawn, and the number of seats vacant is only three, so the contest will be a keen one. The election will take place on Monday next.

GOVERNOR OF GOA.

Lisbon Authorities and High Court Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, JULY 14.

In reply to his resignation, if the decree ordering the reduction of High Court Judges were not revoked, the Governor General of Portuguese India, Dr. Conceira Da Costa, has received a telegram from the Lisbon Government, requesting him to remain at the head of the Portuguese Government at Goa, as the Government has full confidence in him, and saying that the matter of reduction in the number of High Court Judges will be shortly taken up for settlement. The news has given general satisfaction to the public.

THE MYMENSINGH OUTRAGE.

Meeting of Condemnation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

A public meeting was held at Mymensingh, on Wednesday, as a mark of abhorrence at the murder of Sub-Inspector Rajkumar Roy. A committee was formed to suggest means to prevent and detect such crimes. It was resolved that whenever any unknown or suspicious person came to the house of anyone of the town, the householder should forthwith give information to the Magistrate or police or the Committee formed. The meeting also requested the Municipality to issue notices to hotel-keepers or to amend the Municipal bye-laws in respect of hotels so as to insist on the hotel-keepers taking out licenses and keeping registers showing the addresses of the persons staying under their roofs.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

Inspection by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The Simla Volunteers assembled punctually at 8 a. m. to-day for the extra field day which H. E. the Viceroy, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, kindly consented to attend. A downpour of rain commenced at four o'clock and with spasmodic attempts kept up until the assembly reached Chaura Maidan on the march to the foot of the Prospect Hill. The rain continued, but ceased before operations commenced. The scene of action was on the range of hills commencing from the north-west of Prospect Hill and terminating with the Simla-Kalka Railway, which encircled the range. The first stage consisted of an advance by the Volunteers to prevent their opponents entering Simla, and in the second movement the Volunteers retired. His Excellency arrived at about nine o'clock, and riding a short distance down the Jutogh Road, dismounted and walked along the summits of the range already mentioned, accompanied by Colonel Maxwell, Military Secretary, Captain Forrester, A.-D.-C. Colonel Meston, Officer Commanding the Volunteers and Captain Watson Symthe, Adjutant. His Excellency remained up to the end and, after his departure, Colonel Meston, having ordered the Battalion to fall in, gave them the following message from His Excellency :—"His Excellency had asked him to say how pleased he was to see the Volunteers at work that morning and knowing, as he did, the difficulties of volunteering in Simla, he was very gratified at the large turn out and the great keenness displayed by all ranks. He expressed a hope that he would be able to see them again before long."

The Umpires were Colonel Dowell, R. A. Captain Knox, Northamptons, and Captain Muspratt, 30th Lancers. The Volunteers mustered about 180, under Colonel Meston, and the enemy, consisting of the South Lancashires, numbered 66, under Captain Old.

STALLMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Convicted and Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

This afternoon, Harr Stallman, the "German Count," was rearraigned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by swallowing chloral hydate. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he did so on receipt of a telegram that his wife was dangerously ill. The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees fifty, or in default a fortnight's simple imprisonment.

THE WEBER CHEATING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Weber who had been arrested on a charge of cheating, committed in Ceylon, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Warrants were produced by the Ceylon police, who had come here to take charge of them. The case was adjourned till Monday.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision, during the year 1911-1912, of the following rolling stock for the Cawnpore-Rai Bareilly extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway :—Eighteen first and second-class composite bogie carriages and eleven brakevans.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a line of railway on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge from Jullundur City to Hoshiarpur, a distance of 2,397 miles, as an integral part of North-Western Railway. The line will be known as the Jullundor-Hoshiarpur Railway.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Melville, I. M. S., Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Lahore, is granted one year's leave. Major G. M. C. Smith, I. M. S., officiates.

Captain Buckley, I. M. S., goes to the Punjab on plague duty.

The Right Revd. R. S. Copleston, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, is granted six months' leave from 15th July.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. Mchevral, Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture, are placed under the Burma Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. D. Pudumji, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted six months' leave.

Captain Wallis, I. A., officiates as Deputy Mint Master.

Mr. Lacey is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr. H. G. Tomking, Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted leave for three months, Rai Bahadur N G Basu officiates.

Mr. J. C. Mitra officiates as Deputy Comptroller-General.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal.

Mr. W. Macdonald is appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. T. Boultbee is appointed Lieutenant, Royal Indian Marine.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to grant a salute of fifteen guns to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K. C. I. E., of Bhutan as a hereditary distinction and a personal salute of seventeen guns to Major-General Sir Partab Singh so long as he is Regent of the Jodhpur State.

It is notified that all powers and duties imposed upon the Inspector-General of Registration under the Indian Registration Act, shall be exercised within the Railway lands by the Rulers of the States concerned as lie between Beawar and Abu Road Railway Stations by the Commissioner of the Ajmere-Merwara.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Majors Walker, and Carwithen and Captains Fenning and Buller are lent to the United Provinces, Central India, the United Provinces and Hyderabad respectively for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, Supernumerary List, retires from the service,

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

New Constitution to be Drawn up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The Hon'ble Pundit M. M. Malavyia, in a communication to the Press, announces that the proposal to amalgate Mrs. Annie Besant's scheme of a University of India with the Hindu University scheme of his own has been fully considered. The petition for a charter which Mrs. Besant has submitted to the Government and the rules of management appended thereto were drawn up for the University which was to be only an examining body in the beginning, and which was to make no distinction between religions but affiliate all institutions, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Parsi Buddhist alike. That the petition and those rules of management do not meet the requirements of a teaching university which will belong to one denominationalistic particular. These changes were thought out very cursorily at a very short notice and were put forward for consideration by those who were interested in either of the two schemes. Fuller consideration that have since received has shown that they they are not suited and cannot be adopted for the purpose of the proposed Hindu University and that it is necessary to prepare a new constitution and to draw up a fresh petition for the charter of such a University. The constitution committee composed of eminent Hindu educationists and lawyers will soon take up this work. The Central Hindu Colleges being in Benares, where the University is to be founded, it is both natural and reasonable that it should be the first college to be affiliated to the University. That College is an avowedly Hindu institution. Its Board of Trustees are practically entirely Hindus. It has been built up largely by donations of Hindus and with very few exceptions it is only Hindu students who attend it. There is thus every reason who the college should be amalgamated with the University and become part of it. It will be of no small advantage that this should be so. As regards the terms of incorporation or affiliation they cannot be finally settled until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Central Hindu College has been held and the constitution of the new University has been laid down. But there is no reason to apprehend that these terms will not be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It is devoutly to be hoped that this statement will satisfy all thoughtful men and that every Hindu will earnestly co-operate to make the idea of a Hindu University an accomplished fact.

ORIENTALISTS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The following Press Communique is issued:—The Conference of Orientalists assembled again to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler. The attendance was as on the preceding days. The question was discussed of widening the scope of the subject matter prescribed for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honor examinations. Other subjects of a miscellaneous kind were also discussed. The Conference then resolved itself into two sub-committees, the one dealing with language examinations, and the other with detailed proposals for a Central Institute of Oriental studies and research and with kindred subjects including a proposal to have an International Conference of Orientalists in India in 1913.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The Calcutta Improvement Bill will be taken up by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 15th August next, and it will become law within a few days of that date. Notice has been given of some six hundred amendments, but the greater number of these are verbal and overlap each other. The main three points for decision are, (1) composition of the trust, (2) appeal to High Court, and (3) question of 15 per cent. It is understood that representatives of the Chamber of Commerce are against the Government on this point, and the voting may be pretty close.

NO BOYCOTT DAY IN BENGAL.

Swadeshi Mela Proposed Instead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

There will be no meeting this year on the 7th August in Calcutta, to celebrate the "Boycott Anniversary." It is, however, proposed to hold a Swadeshi Mela (fair) on the 7th, 8th, and 9th August next. Mr. Surendrath Bannerjee will act as President of the Mela Committee. The Mela will be held in the Federation Hall grounds. Attempts are being made to hold Swadeshi Melas all over Bengal on the 7th August.

REMOVAL OF GOALUNDO STATION.

Deferred for the Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Owing to a prolonged break in the rains and consequent abnormal drop in the River Ganges the E. B. S. Railway authorities have put off for the present the removal of the terminal station from Goalundo to Faridpore as was arranged. The present site of the Goalundo station is quite safe and the E. B. S. Railway have decided to continue the present station as long as possible. There will, however, be no difficulty in the removal of the station in case of emergency as everything is kept ready at Faridpore for the working of the traffic. Until such time as the river is in flood this year, the traffic for Assam will be worked through Goalundo and the move to Faridpore will not be made.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The annual Staff College dinner was held to-night, at the United Service Club, Sir Douglas Haigh, Chief of the Staff, presiding. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was their principal guest of the evening. There were about sixty officers present including some from the Quetta Staff College.

MAJOR HEARN, R. E., has made good progress with the detailed survey of the proposed Khandewa-Akola-Hingoli Railway, which forms part of the north and south 3ft. 3 3-8in. gauge connection. It is, however, doubtful whether the results of the survey will be available before the next Budget.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE King has sent a letter to the Home Secretary, expressing his appreciation of the conduct of the Metropolitan Police on Coronation Day and during the Royal Progress.

The third outstanding event of the Coronation celebrations occurred on Saturday, June 24, when the King reviewed at Spithead the largest and most formidable fleet ever assembled in British waters, or probably in the world. The British Fleet, with the foreign warships present at the Review, lay in seven columns, each nearly five miles long.

The King and Queen on June 26 gave a garden party at Buckingham Palace. There was a very large attendance of guests, of whom about 6,000 had been invited.

The State performance at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, took place on June 26, and was attended by their Majesties the King and Queen and their guests. The King and Queen, many of their Royal visitors, and a great and distinguished audience that filled every part of the house, were present on June 27 at a gala performance at his Majesty's Theatre.

The King and Queen drove through the City to St. Paul's Cathedral on June 28, where they attended the thanksgiving service in connection with the Coronation. Their Majesties afterwards lunched at Guildhall, and subsequently drove through the borough of Finsbury, returning to Buckingham Palace by way of Oxford Street and Hyde Park.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince George, on June 27, inspected the Colonial troops quartered at the Duke of York's School, Chelsea.

The House of Lords on June 28 spent the whole sitting in Committee on the Parliament Bill. There was a great attendance, including all the leaders.

In the House of Commons, on June 28, the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill was moved by Mr. McKinnon Wood, to whose speech Sir R. Finaly replied. Mr. Butcher and Mr. McKenna were among the speakers in the debate that followed.

The terms of the resolution on the Declaration of London adopted at the recent meeting of admirals are published. The resolution strongly condemns the Declaration, and asks that it should be submitted to a Select Committee or a Royal Commission before ratification.

At a great meeting held on June 27 in the Cannon Street Hotel to consider the Declaration of London, Mr. Balfour moved a resolution of protest against the Declaration and delivered an address, in which he strongly condemned it. The resolution was carried with only two dissentients.

At Brighton, on June 26, Mr. John Gordon (U.) was returned unopposed to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the borough caused by the succession of Mr. W. Rice (U.) to the peerage.

An interesting presentation from the people of Australia to his Majesty's ship "Commonwealth" was made on board the battleship at Portsmouth by Lady Northcote on June 26.

The Royal Horse Show, which has been a great success, was brought to a close at Olympia on June 24.

The provisional returns of the City day census, taken on April 25, give the grand total of all persons in the City on that day at 362,742—an increase of 61,358 over the number returned in the census of 1891.

The French Ministry on June 24 resigned office as the result of an adverse vote in the Chamber on the question of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the army. M. Monis, the Premier, took office on March 1 of this year in succession to M. Briand.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ROYAL GARRISON ART. LIEUTENANTS.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, June 26, Colonel Yate asked how many lieutenants of the Royal Garrison Artillery would complete a total of eleven years' service this year (including service as second lieutenants); in what length of time it might reasonably be expected that the last of those officers would obtain their promotion to captain; and how that promotion would compare as regards length of service with the average length of service for promotion to captain now obtaining in the other branches of the service?

The Under-Secretary of State for War : 154 lieutenants will complete eleven years' service this year, and during this period twenty of them will be promoted in the ordinary course of events. It may be estimated that it will take about five years before the last of the subalterns who received their commissions in the Royal Garrison Artillery during 1900 will be promoted to the rank of captain, and this officer will then have between fifteen and sixteen years' service. It is not practicable to estimate what the average time for promotion to captain in the infantry and cavalry will be five years hence ; at present the period is ten years, and is now increasing for the infantry, and eight and a half years for the cavalry.

Colonel Yate : Can the right hon. gentleman do no thing to help the officers to the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Colonel Seely : I do nos see what can be done in the present series of circumstances resulting in this block of promotion, of course not due to any fault of the officers themselves, but I believe it is inevitable. I will bear in mind the request of the hon. and gallant gentleman.

POLICE AND PRESS REPORTS.

On Tuesday, June 27, Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Indian Press was at liberty to publish a full report of judicial proceedings in cases of alleged offences of the part of the police, or whether, under the new Press Act, or any other recent legislation, the executive Government in any of the provinces had warned or prohibited the editors of newspapers from publishing such reports.

Mr. Montagu : The answer to the first part of the question is Yes, and to the second, No.

Mr. Morrell asked whether, according to the meagre reports of the recent proceedings in the High Court, three policemen were not convicted of torturing a man to death.

Mr. Montagu said that the amount of space was a question for the discretion of the editors.

Mr. Morrell: Can the hon. gentleman obtain a fuller report of this very serious case?

Mr. Montagu said there was no foundation for the suggestion that the newspapers in India had been prevented from publishing the details of the cases referred to. He would, however, do his best to furnish the hon. member with details.

CONFESSIONS AS EVIDENCE.

On Thursday, June 29, Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India is aware that Sir Edmund Cox, late Deputy Inspector-General of the Police in Bombay, has recommended that no confession made by an accused should be admitted in evidence unless made in open court before the tribunal trying his case ; and whether, in view of the frequency of the cases in which confessions made to policemen have been shown to have been extorted by torture, and the practice already adopted in the United Provinces, the Government of India is prepared to make such amendment in the law as is necessary to carry out this recommendation.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has seen the recommendation referred to. My hon. friend is no doubt aware that confessions made to policemen are already inadmissible in evidence. As regards confessions made before magistrates, instructions, similar to those issued in the United Provinces, have been issued in most of the provinces of India. If my hon. friend will refer to the answer that I gave to the hon. member for Leicester on March 28, he will observe that the Government of India are engaged in the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code and, in view of this, these questions are being carefully considered.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

CONFESSION BY TORTURE.

Mr. Morrell.—To ask the Under Secretary of the State for India whether his attention has been called to the recent proceedings in the High Court of Calcutta, in which the conviction of three police officers of voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession was upheld by the Court, whether he is aware that the man named Bhola, from whom they thus endeavoured to extort confession, died under their torture; and whether he can say why these police officers were not tried for murder.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Stately Ceremonial at Spithead.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS FLEET.

London, June 30.

FAVOURED by glorious weather, our Sailor King on Saturday reviewed at Spithead, the Fleet—the inner guard of his far-flung Empire. The final pageant of Coronation week was in some respects the most beautiful, the most national, and the most significant. His Majesty's high commendation as expressed in his gracious message to the Fleet will be appreciated by the whole service and endorsed by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

The King, on his return to harbour, sent the following message to his Fleet through the Commander-in-Chief:—

I wish to express the gratification with which I have reviewed the Fleet to-day and my high appreciation of the admirable appearance of the ships and the marked precision of the lines.

The King was accompanied from London to Portsmouth by the Queen and the members of the Royal family, while special trains also conveyed to the naval port the honoured foreign guests of the nation, the representatives of the Dominions, and a number of other distinguished visitors. No better setting for a spectacle of the kind could be provided than the vast stretch of water which lies between the Hampshire coast and the Isle of Wight. Countless multitudes witnessed the scene from points of vantage ashore, while afloat many scores of vessels of all sorts and sizes, loaded with spectators, enjoyed the unparalleled display.

Nearly 200 warships, comprising the Home and Atlantic Fleets, under the command of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore and 15 other flag officers, with the vessels sent by foreign Powers to do honour to the occasion, were assembled in the anchorage. The ships were arranged in seven columns, each nearly five miles long; the accurate alignment and precision of the vessels and the smart, workmanlike appearance of their crews fully warranted the professional appreciation of the Royal Seaman who inspected them.

The King arrived at Portsmouth at a quarter to 1, and a little after 2 o'clock left the harbour, the procession of yachts forming in the prescribed and time-honoured order. Owing to the threatening appearance of the morning, the ships were not dressed until noon, and at half-past 2, by signal from the yacht, a Royal salute was fired as the Trinity boat "Irene" approached the eastern end of the columns. The procession then steamed down the waterway between columns "E" and "F", the crew of each warship cheering as the "Victoria and Albert" passed her, and the bands playing the National Anthem.

His Majesty, who was attended by Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, V.C., the First Sea Lord, acknowledged the salutes from the bridge of the yacht, where the Queen and the Prince of Wales, the latter in his midshipman's uniform, were also standing throughout the progress of the Royal flotilla. On arriving at the western end of the columns, the procession turned and steamed to the eastward between lines "C" and "D" and then the "Victoria and Albert" proceeded to her allotted anchorage midway down the line of foreign ships.

As soon as the yacht anchored, his Majesty received on board the Admirals, whose flags were flying in the Fleet, including those of foreign Powers, as well as the commanding officers of the foreign ships not carrying a flag officer. The reception occupied the greater part of an hour, and at a quarter to 6, as the procession left the waterway between the lines, a second Royal salute was fired by all the battleships and cruisers present. No mishap of any kind dimmed the splendour of the picturesque and stately ceremonial.

The day's programme, faultlessly carried out to the smallest detail and telling of laborious and painstaking forethought and preparation was fittingly brought to a close by the illumination of the Fleet which was witnessed by the King from the Semaphore Tower in Portsmouth Dockyard. Gay and festive as his Majesty's ships appeared in their colours by day, and in sparkling reflection by night, the underlying impression created was of latent and ever-ready power, a perfect exhibition of that form of national defence which gives to the beholder a proper sense of pride and confidence, and upon which rests the greatness and security of the Empire.

SCENE AT SPITHEAD.

When the illuminations were switched off on Friday night an hour before midnight, we were full of despondency and foreboding. Rain was pouring in torrents, and the barometer had been falling ominously. But by breakfast time the next morning all was changed. The sky had partially cleared, the whole atmosphere seemed to have been washed, the sun was shining brightly at intervals, and promised to shine more continuously as the day advanced, for a fresh westerly breeze, not without a touch of keenness in it, was fast sweeping the clouds to leeward and spreading bright blue sky in their place. Everything seemed to promise truly Royal weather for this truly Royal Review, and in the sequel this unexpected, but most welcome, promise was more than fulfilled. Saturday morning was a busy one. The last touches of polish and perfection were being given to the ships, officers and men vied with each other in the keenness and smartness of their preparations, and the sea between the Fleet and the harbour was gay and busy with all manner of small craft bringing the many visitors from the shore who were privileged to be entertained by their naval friends afloat. Between the lines a continuous procession of steamers, great and small, and of yachts, of every style and size, was passing up and down crowded with innumerable visitors, and in the midst of all this busy bustle and ordered confusion we saw eight strange-looking craft, seemingly composed of a conning tower and little else, making their way out of harbour and proceeding to their appointed place in line B just off Gilkicker Point. These were eight submarines, two of each of the four classes A, B, C, and D, the latter making their first appearance in active service, and illustrating by contrast with their predecessors the rapid progressive development that is taking place in this novel type of warship. Submarines of the D type are much larger and more powerful than their predecessors; they are fitted with apparatus for wireless telegraphy, and they have when awash a much more extended platform fore and aft of the conning tower. These eight submarines made perhaps but little show in so vast an assemblage of much bigger ships, but it was really quite touching to see them dressing themselves with flags over all, and manning ship on their narrow platforms, exactly after the fashion of their bigger brethren.

As noon approached all was ready, and all was suspense. The weather had steadily improved and was now brilliant, and though the freshness of the breeze may have caused some temporary discomfort to visitors who had to come off in small craft, yet the splendour and the interest of the scenes that awaited them on board must very soon have made them forget any inconvenience they had endured. Precisely at noon signal-guns were fired from the several flagships, and in an instant every ship in the Fleet was simultaneously "dressed over all," that is, decked out with a line of signal flags, carried from stem to stern right over the tops of the masts. There is no moment in a Naval Review which is more impressive than this, and none which excites in the spectator so keen a thrill of astonishment and delight, unless, indeed, it be the moment of illumination at night, which is equally sudden and perhaps more entrancing.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

As the Royal yacht began to move out of harbour, all the ships were manned in the accustomed fashion, bluejackets lining the sides, marines drawn up on the bridges, and the officers marshalled in full dress, admirals and captains with their staffs on the bridge, the remainder on the quarter-deck or disposed for the discharge of their several duties in different parts of the ships. By this time the ships were swung by the tide with their heads to the wind, but the wind was strong enough to prevent their swinging completely so as to form strict lines ahead. The result was that when the Royal yacht passed, they were disposed in an acute line of bearing, a disposition which may to a naval eye have impaired the symmetry of the spectacle, though to my thinking it enhanced its impressiveness by enabling each spectator to see more ships and more of them than he otherwise would have done, while it certainly afforded a very searching test of the precision with which the lines were formed and the ships moored in them—a precision which subsequently earned the warm commendation of his Majesty.

At last the stately Royal procession began to near the lines. First came four torpedo-boats in line ahead to clear the way. These were followed by the Trinity House yacht, discharging its ancient privilege of pilotting the Sovereign to sea and flying the white ensign at one masthead and the Trinity House flag at the other. Next came the Royal yacht, flying the Admiralty flag at the fore, the Royal Standard at the main, and the Union flag at the mizen. The King and Queen were on the bridge reserved for the Sovereign, and his Majesty turned alternately to port and starboard to receive, the several salutes accompanied by lusty rounds of cheering, from the ships on either hand as he passed them one by one. The "Victoria and Albert" was followed by the "Alexandra," another of the Royal yachts, flying the white ensign at each of her three masts, and the rear of the procession was brought up by the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," flying the Admiralty flag at one masthead and the white ensign at the other. This is to anticipate however. As the Royal yacht neared the head of the lines and all was attention awaiting the signal she was to make for a Royal salute of 21 guns to be fired simultaneously by every ship in the Fleet, some mishap—possibly of over-eagerness, or it may be of sheer accident, for I am sure it was not of carelessness nor inattention—caused a gun in one of the ships, which I need not name, to be fired prematurely. This set many other ships firing in turn, although the signal to commence firing had never been made from the Royal yacht, and before it was made the premature salute had been stopped. There was scarcely an appreciable interval however before the firing was resumed, as the appointed signal was made almost immediately, and I dare say few of the visitors present were aware of the trivial miscarriage. They can only have thought that the salutes was a little more prolonged and rather less simultaneous than usual, while naval critics would know that the miscarriage, albeit regrettable, was no very serious one, nor by any means without precedent.

RECEPTION OF OFFICERS.

After passing through the lines, the Royal yacht anchored in line F between the French battleship "Danton" and the Chilian cruiser "Chacabuco." There the King received on board his own flag officers and the flag officers and other commanding officers of the foreign ships present. Then the procession of yachts was reformed and returned into harbour. As the procession neared the harbour the Royal yacht made the signal for another salute to be fired and this time it was executed promptly and without the slightest miscarriage. This was the brilliant finale of a most brilliant and memorable day. But its splendour was to be renewed after nightfall. The sky cleared, the sun set, and darkness slowly gathered. Suddenly, at a given signal, the whole Fleet blazed forth into innumerable and unending lines of light. That was a moment only to be compared with the dressing of the ships at noon. The Navy excels in these sudden and overpowering effects.

STATE PERFORMANCE AT COVENT GARDEN.

A Beautiful Sight.

London, June 30.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were present on June 26, at a Gala performance at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. The house began to fill early, and some time before their Majesties were expected, there was hardly a vacant seat in it. The portions to be occupied by the Royal guests were indicated by the scarlet of the Yeomen of the Guard posted at every corner. One half of of the stalls immediately in front of the Royal box had been set apart for the foreign officers, and formed, when they were filled, quite the most brilliant part of the house, some of the most distinguithed uniforms in Europe being represented with a sprinkling of our own scarlet and blue, the sashes or various Orders forming of themselves a vivid interest. Behind these stalls the boxes in the pit tier were occupied by Indian magnates and Colonial Ministers, but what would otherwise have been a quite distinctive note in costume was lost in shadow.

Punctually to their hour the Royal party entered, all the house rising, and the orchestra playing the National Anthem. The King was in his Admiral's uniform with the sash of the Garter. On the King's right was the Crown Princess of Germany, Prince Youssouf of Turkey, the Grand Duke Boris, the Crown Princess of Greece, Don Fernando of Spain, the Crown Princess of Sweden, the Hereditary Prince of Servia, the Crown Prince of Greece, and Prince Danilo of Montenegro. On the Queen's left was the Crown Prince of Germany, very eager and interested, the Archduke Charles Francis, Princess Fushimi, the Crown Prince of Roumania, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, Princess Melitza of Montenegro, and the Crown Prince of Sweden.

THE DRESSES.

The Queen was wearing pale rose pink satin, and across the corsage the blue riband of the Garter, the jewelled Garter being worn on the arm. From a stomacher of diamonds fell the twin Stars of Africa, liquid masses of light; a wide diamond collar and reviere of diamonds was round her throat, and poised on her head was the beautiful crown of diamond "fleur de lis" and Maltese crosses. The German Crown Princess, a graceful figure in soft white, wore a diamond tiara on her brown hair and diamonds round her throat. Also sitting in the front row were the Crown Princess of Roumania, who was greatly admired, a massive diamond tiara on her fair hair, and a white camellia at the neck of the white gown glittering with crystal and silver embroideries, Princess Higashi Fushmi in green, with a diamond tiara, the Crown Princess of Sweden, in a chiffon dress of shot effect, and a becoming diamond tiara; and the Crown Princess of Greece.

Ladies of the Royal family in the immense box were Princess Christian, in mauve and silver, with fine diamonds, the Duchess of Connaught, in grey, with a tiara of diamonds, sitting next to Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were many diamonds, with a black and white toilette, the Duchess of Albany, with a lace veil from her tiara, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, among others.

In the Ministerial box there was a magnificent display of diamonds. In the front row ladies whose diamonds excited much comment were the Marchioness of Lansdowne, in shot green; the Marchioness of Londonderry, who wore an immense diamond crown and a shower of diamonds with a peach colour dress, the Marchioness of Crewe in cloth of gold shot with blue; the Duchess of Norfolk, in white; and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, who had a corselet of diamonds with a lovely gown.

Among the King's guests in the stalls were the Duchess of Devonshire, in white, with diamonds falling over her dress, and a beautiful diamond tiara; the Countess of Minto, in white and blue, with diamonds; and the Countess of Granard, in white with magnificent diamonds. The Duchess of Sutherland, wearing a wonderful diamond tiara, with many other lovely jewels, was in the box next to the stage on the pit tier, and close by the Marchioness of Ripon, in embroidered chiffon, with a broad diamond tiara, had a party that included Lady Juliet Duff.

THE DECORATIONS.

The house presented a picture that might not inaptly be called the apotheosis of the rose. Roses have ever been a distinguishing features of gala dress, but it is safe to say that never have they been so greatly in demand as on this occasion. The theatre had been transformed into a veritable palace of a hundred thousand roses, with here and there a bank of orchids or a bower of carnations, all of the palest pink. There was an entirely new proscenium curtain, surmounted by an Imperial crown, draped with the Union Jack, under which were worked the emblems of the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and Harp. Starting on each side of the proscenium and bound together with ropes of roses were the medallions of the Overseas Dominions, extending round the upper tier until they were linked up to another Imperial crown above the Royal box.

The interior of the Royal box itself had canary silk walls, and there was seating accommodation for 112 persons. The King and Queen and all their guests occupied plain, simple chairs, without arms and with pearl grey frames and cane backs, draped with scarlet silk. On the walls were Louis Seize and Early English mirrors. All the hangings had been fireproofed. On the right was the Ambassadors' box, containing fifty-four seats, and on the left the Ministerial box, with forty-six seats. Mauve, white and gold orchids and pink carnations were employed in the decoration of the Royal box. The foyer had been converted into a drawing-room, and many and rare were the art treasures with which it had been decorated. Gobelin trapestries, Watteau panels, and furniture of the Louis Seize and transition periods appealed to the connoisseur. Scarlet and gold were the dominant colours in the entrance hall, and the air was kept at a pleasant temperature by a number of coloured blocks of ice gleaming amid banks of hothouse plants.

The grand staircase was banked on each side by palms springing from a carpet of pale pink and white blooms. Of course, the entire central portion of the house was shut off from the general public, who entered by the doors in Floral Street.

The souvenir programmes and the admission cards were each in their own way works of art.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme and the principal performers were as follows:—

AIDA.

Act II. Scene 2 (A Gate of Thebes).
Mmes. Destinn, Opalfvens, and Kirkby Lunn.
MM. Bassi, Sibiriakoff, Huberdeau and Gilly.
Conductor.....Signor Campanini

ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Act II. (A Garden. Juliette's Balcony.)
Mmes. Melba, Booker, and Berat.
MM. Franz and Burke.
Conductor.....Mr. Percy Pitt.

IL BARBIERE AI SIVIGLIA.

Act III. (Rosina's Studio.)
Mme. Tetrazzini.
MM. McCormack, Marcoux, Malatesta, and Sammarco.
Conductor.....Signor Panizza.

LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE.

Russian Ballet.
Tabelau 2. (Scene de l'Animation du Gebelin.)
Pantomime-Ballet by M. Alexandre Benois.
Music by M. Nicolas Tcherepnin.
Ballet-Master.....M. Fokine.
Mme. Karsavina, M. Nijinsky.
Mmes. Elsa Will, Schollar, Nijinska, Vassilievska.
MM. Bolm, Cecchetti, Grigoriev, Kussov.
Conductor.....M. Tcherepnin.

As the curtains divided and the Oriental pageantry of the Gate of Thebes scene from "Aida" was disclosed, an added lustre was given to the already distracting spectacle. Indeed, it seemed as if the back of the house was trying to outdo the front in regal munificence. Trumpets blared; the glittering of Egyptian procession passed by; graceful Mlle. Olpalfvens and her graceful companions pirouetted, postured and posed, and then, as a crowning glory, one heard the mighty "ensemble," delivered with a robustness of tone that made the rafters ring.

But before this Mme. Kirkby Lunn's beautiful voice had held the huge audience spellbound, while in addition there had been the superb artistry of Mlle. Destinn and the vocal supremacy of Signori Bassi and Gilly to enhance the resounding phrases of the score. Next it was the turn of Mmes. Melba and Tetrazzini—respectively the lark and nightingale of song. What need is there to tell of the former's incomparable vocalisation in the second act of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," or the consummate grace of Mme. Tetrazzini's vocal flights? The famous Italian soprana chose as her show piece the "Polacca" from "Mignon," and she met with a reception every whit as warm as that accorded her famous sister artist.

Signori Campanini and Panizza and Mr. Percy Pitt conducted the operatic excerpts. Finally, the Russian Imperial Ballet, the grace and beauty of whose dancing has captivated the metropolis, were seen in the second scene from "Pavilion d'Armide" a ravishing picture of brilliant but fastidious colour in which every turn of the dancers speaks with an eloquence almost as potent as words. Here the poetry of mile. Karsavina's every action and the wonderful lissomeness and significance of M. Nijinsky's movements were as astonishing as ever.

THEIR MAJESTIES' GARDEN PARTY.

London, June 30.

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave a garden party at Buckingham Palace on June 27.

In attendance upon their Majesties were:—The Lord Annaly, Mr. E. W. Wallington, Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bart., R. N., and Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting), the Countess of Minto and the Lady Eva Dugdale (Ladies in Waiting), the Hon. Katherine Villiers and the Hon. Mabel Gye (Maids of Honour in Waiting).

The Royal and other representatives who have attended the Coronation of their Majesties, and members of the Royal family, were also present.

Their Majesties and the members of the Royal family and Royal guests, conducted by the great officers of State and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household in waiting, entered the gardens at half-past three o'clock, and proceeded to the Royal tent.

The bands of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Scots Guards played a selection of music during the afternoon.

Invitations were issued to the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the "personnel" of their embassies and legations, the members of the Government and the Opposition, ruling Chiefs of India, visitors from the Oversea Dominions, the Households of the King and Queen and of the Royal family, and to many peers, members of Parliament, naval and military officers, clergy, and representatives of the musical, dramatic, and literary professions, many of whom with their wives and daughters were present at the party.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

London, June 30.

The King and Queen attended the second gala performance of the Coronation festivities on June 27. His Majesty's Theatre was filled with a distinguished audience, and a very attractive programme was performed by the leading actors and actresses of the day.

As their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace to the theatre, they were cordially greeted by large crowds assembled in the Mall and Pall Mall. A guard of honour, supplied by the Irish Guards with State colour and band, under the command of Captain Lord John Hamilton, was drawn up outside the theatre. The King and Queen arrived at the theatre at about twenty minutes past eight in a State carriage. There were two other State carriages in the procession, which an escort of Life Guards. As the King and Queen stepped from their carriage and passed into the tastefully decorated entrance hall, the crowd raised hearty cheers. Their Majesties were received by Sir Herbert Tree, who was accompained by Sir Charles Wyndham (chairman of the committee) and Mr Arthur Bourchier (organising secretary). Sir John Hare remained in attendance on the King.

The house presented a gorgeous spectacle as the multi-coloured crowd rose at the entry of the Royal party. Then Mr. Forbes-Robertson appeared before the curtain, and, with the accustomed perfection of elocution, delivered the neatly tripping verses of Mr. Seaman's prologue. It was listened to quietly, until the pointed delivery of the couplet.

> "So stand you crowned, to serve your country's need,
> No King of shadows, but a King indeed"

provoked a storm of applause.

Then followed the Letter Scene—the third scene of the first act—of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with this cast:—Mistress Ford, Mrs. Kendal; Mistress Page, Miss Ellen Terry; Mistress Quickly, Mrs. Calvert; Sir John Falstaff, Rutland Barrington. The second act of Robertson's "David Garrick" was the second item, with the following company of "stars":—David Garrick, Charles Wyndham; Simon Ingot, Louis Calvert; Mr. Smith, Harry Paulton; Mr. Brown, Edward Terry; Jones, Weedon Grossmith; George, Frank Atherley; Mrs. Smith, Marie Illington; Araminta Brown, Sydney Fairbrother; Ada Ingot, Mary Moore. Then came one of the "big" things. This was the Forum Scene from "Julius Cæsar"—as stage-managed by Mr. Granville Barker: Marc Antony, Herbert Tree; Brutus, E. S. Willard; Cæsar, A. E. George; Cassius, Basil Gill.

Next came "The Critic," antediluvian, but hilarious. The fun mostly arose from seeing actors and actresses of national, even universal, fame appearing in parts of infinitesimal importance The Masque, "The Vision of Delight," was very beautiful, from the moment when Mrs. Patrick Campbell spoke Mr. Herbert Trench's "Prologue" until the very end. Charming actresses whom we have seen only in comedy danced prettily, and others, no less popular, were content to be dumbly decorative.

Then came the climax—the most wonderful moment of all the long night. Mme. Clara Butt sang "God save the King." Standing facing the King and Queen, she pealed out the music Reinforced by the whole company, and then by the audience which had risen to its feet, she sang the anthem. It was electric, exalting. The King and Queen listened, intent, and motionless, and, when the hymn was finished and a great hurrah burst forth, it seemed as though they took a deep breath, and would have liked themselves to join in the great chorus of the anthem, which to them means "God save England."

The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained a number of the King's guests at supper in Derby House after the gala performance.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE COLONIALS.

London, June 30.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince George, visited the Duke of York's School on June 27, where the Colonial troops are assembled. His Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of a midshipman, was received by the Duke of Abercorn. Major-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, Col. Lascelles and Col. McLean.

The Prince first inspected the South African and New Zealand troops, who were drawn up to the left of the school. In the front were stationed men from Hongkong, the Malay States, Ceylon, Indian Volunteers and other Eastern troops. His Royal Highness, who was making his first official inspection of troops, frequently stopped to express to his brother and sister his appreciation of the manner in which the men were turned out.

At the end of the inspection, their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the headquarters of the Canadian troops, and at the request of Col. McLean entered their names in the visitors' book. Afterwards the Prince of Wales intimated his desire to receive the officers of the contingent, and he shook hands with each and spoke a few words of greeting. After the parade, his Royal Highness expressed a wish to Lord Cheylesmore to receive badges of the regiments represented. Immediately Col. McLean, Col. Williams and Col. Rendoun, of the Canadian troops, pulled buttons from their tunics to give to the Prince. Other officers followed their example, and presented cap badges, collar badges, and buttons. Meanwhile Prince George exclaimed, "Eddie is getting them all. I want some of those," and he, too, was presented with a number of badges and buttons.

The Princes also made a tour of the quarters inside the school. Among the New Zealand contingent were one or two Maoris, who executed a war dance, which so pleased Prince George that he asked for it to be repeated. Their Royal Highnesses left shortly before twelve o'clock amid hearty cheering after a visit which lasted for an hour and a half.

THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE CITY.

London, June 30.

The close of the formal Coronation festivities in London came yesterday, when the King and Queen made another progress through the capital, attended a service of thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral, and took luncheon with the Lord Mayor and the City Corporation at the Guildhall. The whole route was thronged. In fact, the concluding ceremonial was in one respect the most successful of all, for, though the crowds were great, they had mostly assembled in comfort at a comparatively late hour and there was no crushing.

By nine o'clock long lines of spectators were in their places in the Mall. The great stands in front of Stafford House were gradually filled with a happy throng of children and poor people, who for once occupied an unwonted place of privilege. Many of the old folk were from almshouses and similar institutions, and their delights in all they saw was a pleasure to watch. Close by were the contingents of Dominion troops and the native Indian officers who have come here for the Coronation. The Indian received, as on every occasion a very hearty greeting. After the Australian cadets, none of the Dominion troops attracted more attention than the representatives of the Cape Mounted Police. Lord Kitchener, whose advent was eagerly awaited, arrived shortly before the appointed hour, after making his final inspection or the disposition of the troops.

START OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Punctually at half-past eleven the sound of guns announced that their Majesties were leaving the Palace. It was headed, rather unexpectedly, by a splendid detachment of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police, whose smart appearance was extremely impressive. The only Regular troops in the procession were the 1st Life Guards, in three divisions, as the Sovereign's escort, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Teck. After a division of the Life Guards came three State landaus with postilions and bay horses, containing the principal officers and ladies of the Household. Then followed the King's Indian orderly officers and Regular military aides-de-camp, who were succeeded by another division of the Life Guards. The King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, drove in a State landau drawn by six bay horses with postilions. The King was wearing his naval uniform, and the Queen was in a white dress. Both their Majesties wore the ribbon of the Garter. The Prince of Wales sat opposite the Queen and Princess Mary faced the King; Lord Kitchener rode on the right of the royal carriage, and the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikaner, Indian aides-de-camp to the King, followed immediately afterwards, the rear being brought up by the equerries in waiting and other officers of the Household and the remainder of the 1st Life Guards.

A joyful outburst of cheering welcomed the King and Queen upon their arrival at the City boundary. Here a brief halt was made, and the Lord Mayor, bare-headed in the brilliant sunshine, advanced from the little group of civic dignitaries who stood waiting at Temple Bar, and presented to his Majesty the Sword in its pearl-studded scabbard. The King's right hand rested lightly upon the Sword, while the Lord Mayor addressed to him a brief message of welcome. He said:—"I have again the honour to surrender to your Majesty the Sword of your loyal and ancient City of London with the humble greetings of all its citizens. They are profoundly sensible of the great honour conferred upon them by this visit of their beloved King and Queen to the heart and centre of your Majesty's Empire. We all feel grateful and gratified that on this occasion your Majesties should be accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary." The King replied:—"I thank you for your welcome. I am very glad to come into the City again." The Lord Mayor and the City officials than entered the State coach and joined the procession, the Royal carriage following them into Fleet Street, to the accompaniment of another thunderous round of cheering and the strains of the National Anthem. The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary appeared greatly interested in the ancient ceremony, and followed every movement of the Lord Mayor and his State officers with the closest attention.

ADDRESS FROM CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Large crowds, far larger than last Friday's, lined the sides of Ludgate Hill, and on the wide pavement of St. Paul's Church-yard stood thousands of spectators. A Guard of Honour provided by the Scots Guards, with the regimental band, formed a double red line between Queen Anne's statue and the Cathedral steps. The covered way up the steps was lined by a detachment of the Church Lads' Brigade with their carbines. Immediately, on alighting, his Majesty accepted an address from Christ's Hospital at the hands of the "senior Grecian" or head boy, G. R. M. Crofts, while one of the girls, Mabel Jones presented the Queen with a bouquet of pink carnations. The address, on vellum, was rolled in a blue satin case, embroidered with the arms of Christ's Hospital, and lined with old gold. The case was made and adorned by the girls themselves.

The representatives of the hospital were presented by Sir Arthur Bigge, the King said a few kind words to the boys, and the Queen to the girls, and before the striking of noon, their Majesties had resumed the ascent of the Cathedral steps.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Ceremony in the Cathedral.

London, June 30.

In the great space under the Dome, there had assembled the honoured representatives of the nation and of the Dominions beyond the Seas.

The sound of distant cheering and the strains of the National Anthem announced at length that the King and Queen had arrived.

The procession approached the chancel—first the clergy, a long array in white surplices, golden copes, and scarlet hoods, and then the civic officials in their rich uniforms, and the Lord Mayor in his robes of crimson and miniver, carrying the pearl sword aloft. These proceeded to their places, the Lord Mayor depositing the sword upon a crimson-cushioned stool in front of the dais before he entered the choir. The King and Queen passed on either side of the dais and ascended to their seats—the King very dignified in his naval uniform, and the Queen, with the Garter ribbon thrown into high relief by the dazzling whiteness of her dress, the corsage of which blazed with diamonds. The King was escorted to his chair by the Bishop of London, and the Queen was similarly escorted by the Dean. Behind them walked the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, the former in cadet's uniform, and the latter in pure white, like the Queen. They made a charming picture as they were conducted to their seats.

THE SERVICE.

The King and Queen knelt in prayer at their faldstools. Then they rose, and after a preliminary roll of the drums the whole congregation sang the National Anthem with the utmost fervour. The "To Deum," followed, to the music in B flat of Sir George Marlin, who conducted. It was sung most beautifully by the choir, to an orchestral accompaniment in which strings and trumpets played an effective part. The prayers for the King and Queen were read by the Bishop of London, and then came the anthem "Zadok the Priest," sung to Handel's familiar music, with its emphatic note of rejoicing. The Blessing, pronounced by the Bishop, brought the brief, but dignified and impressive service to an end. The King and Queen returned in procession to the west door, while the hymn "Now thank we all our God" was filling the Cathedral with a great volume of sound.

Passing under great golden bells suspended over the roadway, where the Peel statue stands, the procession turned to the right and drove through Cheapside, which was lined three or four deep with cheering crowds, to the Bank, thence round by Old Jewry and Gresham Street to the Guildhall, where they arrived shortly before one o'clock.

AT THE GUILDHALL.

The hall was full of animation and colour long before the arrival of the Royal party. All the members of the Royal party were in the procession, and between the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary and the King and Queen walked the Lord Mayor carrying the sword upright. The company remained standing in their places, while their Majesties took up their positions on the dais in front of the Royal table.

A number of civic dignitaries advanced towards their Majesties, and the recorder read an address, to which the King replied. A burst of cheering followed the conclusion of the King's reply. Their Majesties were then conducted to their seats at the table. On the right of the King were seated the Crown Princess of Sweden and the the Prince of Wales, and on the left of the Queen were the Duke of Connaught and Princess Mary. The other members of the royal party were: The Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Henry Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princesses Victoria and Marie Louise and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Alice and Prince Alexander of Teck, the Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princes Alexander, Ecopold, and Maurice of Battenberg, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and Princesses Louis and Louise of Battenberg.

The visit of the King and Queen came to an end shortly after three o'clock, and their Majesties began their journey back to the Palace by the prescribed route.

PARIS EXPRESS OUTRAGE.

Train Derailed at Full Speed.

Paris, July 1.

A DASTARDLY outrage, believed to be the work of discontented railwaymen, was committed on Thursday night, on the main line—Paris-Havre—of the French State-owned Western Railway. The authorities say that only by a miracle was an appalling catastrophe averted.

The Havre to Paris express, whilst running at full speed, was entirely derailed through the removal, by some unknown miscreants, of a long stretch of the metals.

The express, which accomplishes the journey to Paris in three hours, was nearing the railway bridge over the Seine, close to Pont-de-l'Arche, about ten o'clock at night when, without warning, it ran off the line. Amid the cries of the passengers and the smashing of glass, six carriages plunged along the ballast of the track for some distance, whilst the engine dashed on to the bridge. The luggage van remained suspended between the bridge and the water.

Most of the couplings of the carriages were smashed, but nobody was killed or even badly injured, although a number of passengers were slightly bruised.

The train staff subsequently discovered a set of tools which had been used to remove the rails. Copies of various revolutionary Socialist newspapers were prominently displayed near the rails.

A few minutes after the accident the night boat train from Paris to Dieppe dashed past the wreck at full speed going so close to the derailed carriages that in some places only an inch or two separated the two trains. Here again it was a miracle that disaster did not result.

The outrage is obviously the work of the revolutionaries, who ever since the great French Railway strike, have revenged themselves on the Railway Companies for their dismissing of the leaders of the strike by committing wanton damage all over the French Railway systems. The State Railway, however, is the only line on which all the men dismissed for taking a leading part in the strike have been reinstated. The attempt on the Havre express is probably the revolutionaries' retaliation on the new Ministry for excluding from the new Cabinet, the late Minister of Public Works, who projected legislative measures to coerce the private railway companies into reinstating the ringleaders.

As a result of the accident, the entire service of trains running into Paris over the State system from Western France and many of the Paris suburbs was totally disorganised. There were angry scenes at the Gare Saint-Lazare yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock last night over 500 passengers were stranded at the same station, unable to find trains to take them home to dinner. The anger of the passengers was all the greater because many of the suburban season ticket-holders have been threatened with dismissal by their own employers, owing to their chronic unpunctuality through the disorganised management of the State railway service.

A CELEBRATED NECKLACE.

Mysterious Loss at the Gala Performance.

A necklace, valued at £15,000, was lost at the Covent Garden gala performance on Monday night, June 27th. It was a pearl necklace worn by a lady who had come to London to participate in the Coronation festivities, who is desirous that her name should not be known in connection with the loss. She was wearing the necklace in the stalls before leaving the theatre, and missed it on entering her carriage after the performance. The guests from the stalls where she was seated left the Opera House by the Florence-street entrance, where, at the time of the departure of the audience, there was a very large crowd of people making their way out. It is thought that the necklace may have been lost in the crush. The lady did not report her loss to the management of the Opera House till the following morning, when a most exhaustive search was at once made under thorough supervision, but without success.

The necklace consisted of four rows of pearls, numbering 250 in all, well matched in size, and each worth about £40. As oblong clasp was attached to the necklace, with a large diamond in the centre. From it hung a diamond cross, with a diamond of remarkable size and purity in the centre. This diamond was an old Indian stone of Eastern pattern. The lady has offered a reward of £500 for the return of the necklace in its entirety and proportionate amounts for the various parts, in case the necklace has been broken up.

Underwriters in Lloyd's are considerably perturbed over the disappearance of this valuable necklace as it is insured with them for £13,750. The owner ordinarily keeps her jewellery in the bank, and it is only insured when taken away for any purpose. In the present instance the necklace in question was covered for a period of eight days only at the law premium of one shilling per cent. The insurers are afraid that they may have to pay a total loss on the policies they issued at that nominal figure.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Resignation of Ministers.

THE Ministry was defeated by twenty-four votes in the Chamber of Deputies, on June 23, on a motion to pass to the order of the day, which was put at the close of an academic discussion of the functions of the officer in chief command of the French armies in time of war. This question, however, served merely as a pretext. The true cause of the Government's defeat is to be found in the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill. The Prime Minister, a few days before, addressed a declaration to the Chamber, in which he expressed himself in favour of the main principles of the reform as recommended by the Universal Suffrage Committee. A majority of 341 in a House of 564 members cast their vote in favour of proportional representation. The minority comprised ninety-eight Socialist-Radicals, sixty-six Radicals, and thirty-five members of the Democratic Left, many of whom consider that their footing in the "rotten boroughs" of French Radicalism would be rendered insecure by the abolition of the "scrutin d'arrondissement." The Socialists voted in the Government's sense, but the minority was singularly compact, and included prominent politicians like MM. Pelletan and Thomson, both of whom spoke against the reform proposals. It was generally believed that this influential minority would take the first opportunity of asserting itself. It asserted itself on a totally alien question.

In the lobbies it was stated that the Ministers, after holding a hurried conclave at the Palais Bourbon, and after consulting M. Monis by telephone, proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior, where they provisionally decided to resign. As far as can be ascertained, several members of the Cabinet were strongly opposed to this course, but it is said that the representations of MM. Caillaux and Delcasse and of others among their colleagues who possess a keener perception of the temper of Parliament prevailed.

The events originated in the following incident. During the debate on the Army Estimates, in the Senate on Monday the War Minister, General Goiran, expressed the opinion that it was impossible for a single man to exercise sole command over the French armies in time of war. The history of the First Empire showed that the exercise of the sole command by Napoleon was disastrous for France. General Goiran explained that the Vice-President of the Army Council was ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of the north-eastern group of armies in time of war. In popular parlance this officer was known as the "generalissimo." As a matter of fact, far from exercising an independent initiative, this officer and all other officers in chief command in the field would have to look to the Government for direction.

This doctrine, which is not generally accepted in France, was combated in the Chamber of Deputies by Admiral Bienaime, General Pedoya, and M. Andre Hesse, all of whom in the course of interpellations, urged the imperative necessity of allowing the General Officer in Chief Command in the field to exercise an absolutely free hand. Major Driant likewise spoke in favour of unity of command.

The War Minister, in reply, read a statement pointing out that what he had said in the Senate represented merely a personal opinion. He drew attention to the service regulations on the subject, and gave the assurance that they would be respected.

General Goiran impressed the House by his soldierly brevity, and was loudly cheered upon returning to his seat. All might have gone well with the Government, if M. Perrier, the Minister of Justice, who acts as Vice-President of the Council had not, for some unknown reason, declined to accept any order of the day which did not contain an expression of confidence. M. Andre Hesse, the author of one of the interpellations, thereupon moved that the House pass to the order of the day without further comment. The motion was adopted by 248 votes to 224, and the Government found itself in a minority.

WEEK-ENDS IN ALPINE HUTS.

Byways of the Bernese Oberland.

MANY might say that the Bernese Oberland has no byways but only highways. This is not so. I know, writes Mr. Julians Grande, F.R.G.S., in the "Daily Mail," of many charming spots which, like the most beautiful wild flowers, are out of reach of the ordinary passer-by, and consequently unknown to and left undisturbed by him. They must be sought for, however, for the guide books either do not mention them, or refer to them in so casual a manner as to indicate but slight acquaintance with them on the part of the authors. If, therefore, the tourist be content to accept what is told him, without inquiring further, he will never see these seldom mentioned or altogether ignored corners of the Alps, which nevertheless are those best worth seeing of all.

I have now been coming to the Bernese Oberland for some twenty years, and in spite of the over-exploitation of some parts of it, I can still find mountain paths and remote mountain meadows where my only companions are the Alpine herdsmen and their flocks. And as these Alpine pastures were twenty years ago, so they are now. Railways may run over and hotels disfigure some of the most beautiful passes in the Alps, but the mountain meadows, with their herdsmen's huts and cattle, remain unaffected by them.

The "Alpler," as the Swiss call the mountain herdsmen, because they spend the short summers on the "Alpen" or mountain pastures, have only just taken up their cattle from the valleys to the lowest of the meadows. Presently they will go to a higher meadow, and early in August to a higher meadow still, on which the grass has not yet grown. For three and a half months—if the autumn be fine possibly for four months—these "Alpler" will lead the much-talked-of "simple life," with their herds of cows, goats and occasionally little black and white mountain sheep, on the high summer pastures.

THE LONELY LIFE.

A very lonely life it is for they must leave their wives and sisters below in the valleys never seeing them except perhaps on fine Sundays, especially on the first Sunday in August, when it is the custom for the women all to go up to the Alpen to visit their men folk, taking with them "Schnaps" (brandy) cakes and other delicacies. It is not considered right for women to live on these mountain pastures, at any rate not in the Bernese Oberland.

This Alpine pastoral life cannot be seen from railway carriage or hotel windows. Nevertheless it is one of the most characteristic features of the life of the people in summer in the Swiss Highlands. A glimpse may be had of it during such a walk as I took one Saturday, when going to spend the week-end in the Rottal Hut, which is at the back of the Jungfrau, as it were. Seen from this hut, the Jungfrau does not show her beautiful white snow-covered face, but only her dark rocky back. She looks, in short a rock and not a snow peak. The hut itself, situated at over 9,000 feet, is one of the most difficult mountain refuges to reach.

Wild flowers, indeed, grow more or less all the way up to the Rottal Hut, except where the snow is still lying thick. Even on this snow-line I found patches of a little pink stone-crop, and only just below it abundance of the white mountain butter cup, soldanellas (some of which were coming up out of the unmelted snow), mountain trails, and—rather starved owing to the cold and altitude—the beautiful golden primula auricula. Much of the way to the Rottal Hut, indeed, lies over flowers, and I was obliged regretfully to trample under foot many a head of sky-blue Alpine forget-me-not, anemones, bunches of the bright pink "mealy primrose," gentians, Alpine buttercups, yellow pansies, the gay little golden potentilla, which is just coming out, clovers, trefoil, and many other of the early wild flowers of the Alps. On the rocks above the meadows grew patches of the golden auricula, and on grassy ledges clumps of Alpine anemones, while in other places the rocks were coloured bright pink with the blossoms of a large-flowering pirmula.

THE UNSPOILED ALPS.

It is such a walk as this to the Rottal Hut which shows how much of the Alps still remains unspoiled because unspoilable. The way is so little frequented that shy birds such as snow-hems may be met. Three of these black and white birds, which look almost white when they fly, kept a little ahead of us for a long time, watching us with great interest, knowing perfectly well we had no guns with us. Where we met them it must have been quite 9,000 feet above sea-level, and what they could find to keep them so plump a this height was difficult to understand. The marmots seem to be just getting up from their winter sleep. We saw one, but they must be only half awake, for we did not hear their shrill cry of danger or alarm.

The Rottal Hut, which is built in a wilderness of boulders and stones, overlooking a glacier, is one of the newest and best Swiss Alpine Huts. Its inaccessibility gives it this great advantage that the climber who does not climb seldom, if ever, gets up to it. Hence it is rarely overcrowded, and a week-end here can be spent in something like the real solitude which we feel we have a right to expect in the mountains. There is no habitation in sight, still less any railway or hotel. Thanks to the Swiss Alpine Club, such a hut is furnished with everything essential, from a cooking stove to a pair of bellows, and from warm lined clogs into which to change, to straw and blankets on which to sleep. No charge is made for the use of the hut, and it is left to the honour of those who stay in it to pay for the wood burned, for which a charge of 2fr. a bundle is made; and likewise to tidy up the hut before leaving, to fold up the blankets and put them away, and to wash up all crockery used, as well to close securely the window shutters and the door, so that the next week-end visitor does not have to begin by sweeping out the snow.

IDEAL AND INEXPENSIVE.

Staying in an Alpine hut is one of the most inexpensive ways of spending a week-end. Indeed, there is no occasion to spend money except perhaps on the hire of a boy to carry a rucksack with provisions—brown bread, cheese, butter, sardines, tea and fruit being those generally preferred by English climbers.

Some of the Swiss peasants in the valley below the slopes leading of the Rottal still cling to the belief that the back of the Jungfrau is tenanted by spirits. When the wind wails and whistles, as it often does up here, they fancy it is the spirits of the damned which are howling, tormented by some of the dreadful dragons, which also dwell among the rocky fastnesses behind the Jungfrau. This is after all but a relic of the pre-Reformation belief that every greaf mountain was the abode of condemned spirits and goblins. This belief has died hard, if, indeed, it can yet be said to be dead. In Dr. Johnson's time, only a hundred and fifty years ago, the mountains were still looked upon as places of dread and terror, devoid of all beauty. The great doctor thought that it was easy to sit at home and conceive of rocks, heaths and waterfalls—far easier than to visit them, which in the case of anyone of his dimensions was doubtless true. The conception of the mountains as places of rest and refuge, indeed, though known to the Psalmist, seems to have been lost for many hundreds of years, and only recently to have once more gained possession of men's minds.

Senator Lea, of Tennessee, on the 19th June, saved his wife from dying by the transfusion of a quart of blood from his veins into hers. He fainted after the operation.

At the sitting of the Women's Suffrage Congress, at Stockholm on the 16th June, during the debate on the co-operation of women in political life and their attitude towards political parties in countries where they have the franchise, Miss Hodge (Australia) advised women to stand aloof from political parties, even after they had obtained the vote. Madame Keiltan, (Norway), declared that women of all political parties were welcome in the Women's Suffrage Union of Norway.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE GRANDE SEMAINE.

The Grande Semaine, writes a Paris correspondent in mail week, began with the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil, and, the weather being bright, windy, every one was "en grande toilette". The main shades were black and white, although a good many of the hats were trimmed with flowers. The favourite material were lace and lingerie, and the use of them suggests more fulness in our skirts, lower waist lines, short trains for afternoon wear, and not a few boleros. Black Chantilly lace over white is more in favour than ever, and this same beautiful lace is a good deal used for trimming hats. The little lace-trimmed Directoire bonnet is a pretty fantasy, but it is not likely to attract the Faubourg Saint Germain, as it is too much in the taste of the eccentric little ladies, who made the tight skirt their fetish and willingly deformed themselves by wearing such exaggerated models that even they themselves had to acknowlege the fashion absurd after a time. Among the Frenchwomen who dress well, but who always observe the laws of moderation and the fitness of things, is the Comtesse de la Rochefoucauld, and she was wearing a lovely white lace dress veiled with a black chiffon tunic and a big black hat trimmed with white aigrettes. The Comtesse de Rohan Chabot, another woman noted for her cachet in dress, was wearing a cream lace and embroidery gown, with a big cream hat trimmed with flowers, and Mrs. George Munroe, one of the leading American hostesses, was in white lingerie, with a big black hat and black waist belt. As to the white dresses veiled with black Chantilly, they were numberless.

POPULARITY OF LACE.

Although there was nothing strikingly new to be noticed in any of the toilettes, certain fashions were corroborated as having taken root for the rest of the season. For instance, lace of any kind may be used lavishly, but all except the very finest should be veiled. An Irish lace dress or chemisette looks crude in these days unless it has a softening film of chiffon over it, and broderie Anglaise must be treated in the same way. The waist-belt of the year is another settled matter; it should be fairly broad and it should have long ends either at the side or behind. It may be in velvet, ribbon, chiffon, or embroidery and the ends must be weighted and fringed or trimmed in some way. The lace fichu is a little demode now, but it is still wearable in certain forms, and as I saw it the other day, it is a delight to the eye. The dress was in white crepe de Chine of a very dull faced kind, and it was sewn with opaque white beads. At the feet one saw an under dress of white Liberty or charmeuse and round the shoulders lay a soft fichu of beaded crepe de Chine edged with a row of swansdown. The sleeves were long, and had swansdown at the wrists, and a band of it edged the upper skirt near the feet. Round the waist the beads fell closer and drew the dress in to shape above the hips. Another pretty dress was in rose-coloured chiffon softened with grey and round the shoulders a rose-coloured fichu; with it was worn a grey hat trimmed with rose-coloured feathers. The hats at Auteuil were nearly all picture shapes, except for the Louis XV. shape and the little Directoire bonnet. Evidently we shall see nothing but large hats for Trouville unless it be for windy days, when we shall see a veil enveloped toque of some soft silky material as nearly like a motor bonnet as possible.

A FEW SEASIDE NOVELTIES.

The cabochon scarf promises to be a very popular seaside garment this season, and, according to the material in which it is made and the way it is put on, it will prove becoming or otherwise. One made in blue voile had three shades of blue superposed, and the result was a most lovely deep bright blue. It was made like a monk's hood with a point at the back and very long ends in front, and when it was drawn over the head it had a little silk runner over the brow, so that it fitted round the face and looked like a dear little bonnet. Its warmth and lightness recommend it as a seaside wrap, but light colours or black and white would naturally be more becoming than dark ones to most women. The woollen toque, too, with a woollen aigrette, is being sold in the big shops, but is rather heavy looking, and if that sort of thing is worn at all, the little polo tricot is better. The bathing dresses show nothing new this year—in fact, I doubt if they ever do. How can they? White coats and skirts in serge, or cloth, or tussore will be worn at Trouville, and the smartest of jabots are necessary with the chemisettes that will go with them. It is not so easy as it sounds to have a really smart jabot nowadays, for so many cheap editions of the prettiest models have been made that one sees the same thing worn by everybody. The only jabot that has not grown common is the one in real lace, joined to a high collar, or the one in fine net trimmed with real lace. A little note of black velvet at the base of the collar is pretty, or a bunch of the tiny silk roses roses.

OUR SKETCH AND OTHER SIMPLE MODELS.

I have seen a costume essentially fitted for seaside wear. It is in white serge with white cord trimmings; the coat has a frilled lawn collar, with hem-stitched edge, which forms a hood at the back, and the revers and cuffs are of black velvet. Another smart little frock for tennis parties is in white lawn with tiny black lines, trimmed with collar and cuffs of cherry-coloured lawn and a little bolero of broderie Anglaise. Tiny cherry-coloured buttons run all down the sleeves and down the front of the dress to where a broad band of broderie Anglaise trims the bottom of the skirt. The broderie has a cherry-coloured lining, and the effect of the pink showing under the white is very pretty indeed. The inevitable little touch of black comes in with a small black velvet bow at the throat, and the hat worn with it is in pink toile with a broad black velvet ribbon trimming. Another charming little gown is in white embroidered lawn with Cluny insertions, with which is worn a dark blue taffetas coat which has black satin revers and a waist-belt sailor collar and cuffs of silk embroidery worn with a big black hat of white straw covered with black Chantilly and trimmed with white aigrettes. For dresses of this kind it is permissble to let one's fancy have a little play about the picturesque little coat which may be worn with them. Cutaway basques, pretty waist-belts, floppy revers, and daintily trimmed sleeves are things which make them look smart and dainty without giving the effect of being over-trimmed.

THE COLLARLESS DRESS.

Only very young girls wear dresses without collars in Paris, unless it happens to be a lady of the world which is called "half." The dressmakers always tell one that no collars are worn, but if one uses one's eyes it is easy to see that no one in society wears a collarless dress unless it be in the house or country, or unless it be a very young and pretty girl, and even then not often. But what is worn by every one is the very transparent guimpe with a very high collar, and so often it is the high tight collar which gives the cachet to the dress.

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THE culminating event of the Sultan's tour in Macedonia and Albania was the gathering of Albania clansmen on the 16th June, to attend the opening of the Selamlik at the tomb of the Sultan Mourad, on the Plain of Kossovo. In order to check the Albanian custom of vendetta, it was announced that the Government would pay blood money for all unavenged murders. It is stated that this will amount to £30,000. The Albanians are stated to have applauded the Sultan's announcement with great shouts that rolled over the vast multitude.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Lady: "And is your father working, my little man?" The Little man: "I s'pose so mum. The judge said 'ard labour."

"Fine old inn, sir!" commented the host. "Everything in this house has its story." "I don't doubt it," said the touchy tourist. "Is there any legend connected with this piece of bread?"

First Citizen: "You always stay at home in the evening now?" Second Citizen: "Yes; my wife's father gave her five hundred pounds for a birthday present, and I am teaching her how to play cards."

It was a domestic economy lesson, and little Emily was asked to write a short reply as to the best way to keep milk from turning sour. Her answer was certainly brief and decidedly to the point. It ran:—"You should leave it in the cow!"

Hobbs: "I must congratulate you on your engagement to Colonel Swinger, Mrs. Grasse. He's a noble fellow, every inch a soldier born to command!" Mrs. Grasse: "a'm Well, we shall see about that Mr. Hobbs—we shall see about that?"

"Wot's become of old Sammy Silk? I ain't seen 'im about for quite a long time." "Wot! Ain't you 'eard? A two-ton block of stone fell on his chest and killed 'im." "Ah! I always said he'd 'ave to be werry careful with that weak chest of his'n."

Farmer Honks (musingly): They say DeaconKluthchpenny's wife was a paragon before he married her and—' Mrs. Honks (briskly): "Nothing of the kind! She was a Smith! I know the whole family."

The morning was an inauspicious one for the new barber, for he had just started business. But he was full of hope, and as he industriously scraped away at his first customer he made the usual inquiry:—

"Razor all right, sir?" "Ay good man," said the customer, "if you hadn't mentioned it I should never have known there was a razor on my face." The tonsorial artist smiled delightedly. Here was a good omen indeed. "Thank you, sir" he said. "No," added the customer, reflectively, "I should have thought you were using a file."

"Put down that glass!" cried Mrs. Jawsum, catching her husband in the act of taking a wee nip. "If you drink that liquor I'll never speak to you again as long as I live." "My dear," said he, as he gulped it down, "here's long life to you."

"I'm satisfied," said the young man, just home from college, "that the science of electricity was understood before the flood." "Don't be a fool," shouted the old gentleman. "Beg pardon, but Noah must have certainly used some kind of an ark light."

Irate Visitor: "I call this a downright fraud! You advertise on your bills. 'The Most Remarkable Dwarf in the World,' and he turns out to be 5ft. 5in. high." Bland Showman': "Exactly so, sir. That's just what's so remarkable about him. He's the tallest dwarf on record."

"Spending the night railway travelling doesn't improve one's personal appearance, does it, said a haggard-looking man to a barber. "Well, I don't know what you looked like when you started," responded the knight of the razor, "but perhaps you're right!"

When a men goes out to buy a collar he comes back with a collar, and perhaps a necktie or two. When a woman starts out to buy a collar she returns exhausted with a new silk blouse, a pair of gloves, some skirt binding, a cake of soap, a paper of pins, some window curtains, a sewing machine, and a mangle.

A literary note from over the sea states that a French dresemaker has just written a novel. We sincerely hope it will not turn out to be another specimen of machine-made fiction wherein a tailor-made heroine is pursued by a villain with a seamy past, only to be rescued at the last moment by a dummy hero who, having sewed his last coat, is now pressing his suit. If it avoids these pitfalls it has a chance of being considered a ripping good story, and if illustrated with fashion-plates and written without bias it should be popular.

The talk in the club had been of cool deeds on the battlefield, when the member who rarely spoke broke in on our conversation. "The coolest bit of nerve I ever saw," he drawled, "was when I was motoring in the Midlands with the Honourable Jimmy. It had been raining, and as we turned the corner of the village street we skidded badly, then shot forward. Crashing into the little post-office, we smashed the front of the shop clean through and knocked down the village postman. It was then that the Honourable Jimmy showed what he was made of. He jumped out of the car, and, advancing to the terrified girl behind the counter said in his blandest voice:—"Two ha'penny stamps, please, miss."

A miserly old gentleman pulled up his horse and trap at the door of a shop and beckoned to a seedy-looking man who was singing in the street. "Here, hold my horse a minute!" he said. The singer stopped in the middle of a verse and came to the animal's head. When the old gentleman came out of the shop he gave the man a half-penny, and then lost no time in scrambling into the trap. The recipient, having gazed at the coin for a moment jumped on to the steps. "Take it back, sir," he said tragically; "It means ruin to you!" "What do you say?" thundered the old gentleman. "Ah," was the solemn reply, "once I was just like you! I'd heaps of money, and threw it about like water—an' look at me now! Ain't I a hobject lesson? Keep your wealth! I scorn to rob ver!"

A NEW WAY OF PAYING OLD DEBTS.

There was the Duke of Orleans—one of the best jokes ever heard had been perpetrated by him. The Duke for many years had received in his own hands half the taxes of the kingdom, and never paid one farthing of his own debt. Riding out one day, his horse took fright, well nigh plunged him into the Seine, and set my lord into such a tremor that he thought a judgment was coming upon him. And vowed he would pay every one of his creditors. Next day his intendants called them together, and they came to the number of eight hundred; but his greatest fright was over, and he thought of paying no more. When the varlets began to remonstrate, the Duke ordered his men out with sticks and offered the knaves the choice of a beating or a retreat.—"Cornhill Magazine."

A CHILD'S VIEW OF THACKERAY.

There is a straight-backed arm-chair of the Louis Philippe period in my possession, with cushioned arms on which I used to perch beside my grandmother, Mrs. Ritchie, who was the great novelist's aunt. In the 'Grandmother's chair' sat Mr. Thackeray, very fresh, very wise-looking behind his spectacles, very attractive with his thick curling hair and rosy cheeks. There was an element of mystery about him fascinating even to childhood. He always seemed alone. He had just been in America. He was on his way to Rome. He was meteoric. He was exceedingly sad and silent. He was wondrously droll. Above all, he was kind, so that the child perched beside him questioned him:

'Is you good?' (from the perch).

'Not so good as I should like to be' (from Mr. Thackeray).

'Is you clever?'

'Well, I've written a book or two. Perhaps I am rather clever.'

Is you pretty?'

'Oh! no, no, no! No! No! No!' (I recall Mr. Thackeray bursting out laughing).

I think you's good, and you's clever, and you's pretty.'—"Cornhill."

THACKERAY ON HIS ENGAGEMENT.

I am arrived at such a pitch of sentimentality (for a girl without a penny in the world) that my whole soyn, etre, or being, is boulverse or capsized—I sleep not, neither do I eat, only smoke a little and build castles in the clouds; thinking all day of the propriety of a sixieme, boiled beef and soup for dinner, and the possession of the gal of my art. This must account for my neglect of Jane, which has been shameful, the fact is that I have been so busy of evenings uttering the tenderest sentiments in the most appropriate language, that I have never had the heart to disturb her among her virgin companions—God knows how it will end, I will, if I can, bolt before I have committed myself for better for worser. But I don't think that I shall have the power. My mama has given me a five franc piece to amuse myself with, and stop away for a day, but like the foolish fascinated moth I flickers round the candle of my love.—"Cornhill.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13.] [BOMBAY, July 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkns.	Minus.
£ 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 15-16	5-16	
do. Rentes	94 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-2	1-16	
Bar silver in New York	53	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-29	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20-45 1-2		1 1-2
do. do. New York	4-86 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	1 15-16		1-16
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £200,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£40,700,000	Inc. £ 760,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,300,000	Dec. £1,500,000
Other Deposits	...£47,930,000	Dec. £4,700,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£31,400,000	Dec. £7,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,800,000	Inc. £1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	... Irregular.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with a fair enquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	... 7-73—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-13 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7-42	7-9	6-75	6-75	6-70
+03	+07	—01	—01	—01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
6-69	6-70	6-71	6-72	
—15	—01	—01	—01	

New York Official noon call October 12-81 Jan. 12-77. New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct, 12-68 Jan, 12-71.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	Nil
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Exports to Continent	...	5,000
Spot Cotton—		14-25 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 12-74—06		Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined on southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12-72—06		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 14 5-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct	... 12-34—05
Futures month of Dec.	... 12 63—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good M G Bengal	...5 15-16
F G M G Bengal	...6 1-16
Fine M G Bengal	...6 3-16

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi	...32 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
J. A. Q. Red Karachi	...32 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	

Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	46
Do. Months—July-Aug.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	47 3-4
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 42 5-8—3-8
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...Mutilated.
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine	...64 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... 13 1-2+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 7 1-2—Value. Firm.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 15 2 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Quieter. Less demand.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Easier. More disposition to sell.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July-August.
Tone—Firmer. Higher prices asked checked business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do do. July—10 9 3-4—Value.
Aug.-Nov—10 9 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. July—10 11 1-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—10 11 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do, do, July—11 9 3-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—11 11 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do, do. July—11 11 1-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—12 0 3-4—Value.
General Tone—Holders asking higher prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [14TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs ...	37,500	London	Chartered Bank
5 Boxes Bulns.	3,07,200	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	96,000	do	International Bank
162 Bars Silver.	3,00,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	56,250	do	do
78 Bars Silver ..	1,50,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
124 Bars Silver.	2,25,000	do	do
1 Box Sovs ,,	28,125	do	National Bank
24 Boxes Bulns.	16,51,200	do	do
3 Boxes Sovs .	2,70,000	Durban	do
82 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	London	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bulns...	76,800	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 12th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	24	28,337
B & C I Railway ...	20	25,827

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16 T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and few Private bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai ,,	...177
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day closing as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 1 0
Settlement	... ,, 96 14 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher at 24 7-16 for ready and 24 1-2 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 53. The market opened steady at 62 1-16 ex duty for ready bars and closes unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 1 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24 1 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty		,,	62 1 0
,, 1st Settlement ...		,,	62 1 0
,, 2nd Settlement ...		,,	62 1 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings for Council bills on Wednesday last the Secretary of State placed 28·40 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 21·60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 8 per cent. Extras were allotted after the sales of 1·20 lakh bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 3 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday morning last was 50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 23rd June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 30th June brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	10,70,000
Bombay	... ,,	1,20,000
Madras	... ,,	6,00,000
Total...	... ,,	27,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 30th June and comes with the mail of the 7th July brings £150,000 bar gold and £60,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	6,70,000
Bombay	... ,,	14,30,000
Madras	... ,,	14,10,000
Total...	... ,,	35,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th July and comes with the mail of the 14th July brings £ 110,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	14,66,000
Bombay	... ,,	12,40,000
Madras	... ,,	3,60,000
Total...	... ,,	29,66,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	1,00,000
Other Deposits	.....	4,56,000
Sundries	.....	22,000
Assets—		
Government Securities ...	.....	3,08,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	26,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	5,09,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	14,97,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	8,74,000
Bullion	.....	40,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,11,000	.....
Sundries.....	.....	2,32,000
Cash	23,46,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	19,322	6,765	+ 12,557
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th July	2,408,129	3,111,414	—703,285
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	8,670	6,025	+ 2,645
China ...	676	270	+ 406
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	9,346	6,295	+ 3,051
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13th July			
Europe ...	861,683	1,014,267	—122,531
China ...	14,510	95,001	— 80,491
Japan ...	560,649	800,752	—240,104
Coast Ports ...	31,265	32,401	— 1,136
Total...	1,493,109	1,942,421	—444,312
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	11,073	10,534	+ 539
China ...	16,673	13,851	+ 2,827
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 17th June 1911—10,124 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct, 1910, to 20th May 1911—4,117 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	144	400,615	422,199
Central India	26	147,100	218,871
Berars and Nagur ...	491	116,764	268,530
Berar	425	359,350	525,799
Central Provinces ...	168	149,752	293,712
Total Comras ...	1,154	1,173,581	1,729,161
Dholleras	3,175	263,355	249,999
Broach	.....	218,471	305,039
Compta and Dharwar.	8,411	216,527	219,165
Westerns	2,885	35,958	35,104
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	639	294,460	407,887
Bengals (Rajputana)...	1,815	132,039	117,697
Sind	1,084	63,672	41,819
Persian	135	4,577	3,860
American	... ..	6,522	853
Egyptian	74	2,380	585
Other sorts	.....	537	245
Total ...	19,322	2,403,129	3,111,414

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 13th July, 1911	2,408,129
	2,658,129
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 13th July, 1911	1,498,109
	1,160,020
Afloat —	27,751
	1,132,269
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	636,646
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 14th July, 1910 ...	495,623
Difference since last week	— 23,023

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Although there have been occasional fluctuations in the Home markets during the week, the tendency has been decidedly easier and prices show a sharp decline allround. Favourable weather reports from America have been the chief cause of the drop in prices, and so long as these continue there seems little probability of a material or sustained advance. Reactions may occur on profit taking on sales, but weather and crop reports will govern the market for some time. August and September are critical months for the crop, and early killing frosts may follow. It is very difficult to arrive at an approximate estimate of the out-turn yet, though so far chances are in favour of a large crop.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	13 16	12 74	—42
,, Dec. ...	13 16	12 72	—44
Spot ...	14 65	14 25	—40
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	13 02	12 64	—38
,, Dec. ...	13 02	12 63	—39
Spot ...	15	14 5-8	—3-8
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug...	7 69	7 42	—27
,, Oct.-Nov...	6 99	6 75	—24
Spot ...	8 08	7 73	—35

In spite of the decline at Home we have little change to report locally. Our market is taking a live of its own and is ruled by weather and crop reports from up-country. Some business has been put through in New Crop, particulars of which we have given during the week, but there is no general desire to sell and business is by no means easy. There are buyers in the market, as a rule, at slightly below current rates, and under ordinary circumstances, with a decline at Home, a fair business should be doing. Dealers have however been hard hit during the last two seasons, and are now chary of operating.

Ready cotton has moved slowly owing to a poor demand, and rates are irregular. High class lots still fetch good prices, but inferior quality is offering more freely, and at some reduction.

Reports of the growing crop in India are somewhat conflicting, but on the whole the weather during the past week has been more favourable. Rain has fallen in the United Provinces where it was urgently needed. In the Berars the plants are doing well. In parts of Khandeish, and also in the Muthia districts, rain is badly wanted. In the Punjab absence of rain is causing anxiety. Broach reports plants flourishing and healthy.

LATER.

The tone of the market is steadier at the close, but many quotations are nominal in the absence of business.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	316-17	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	319	,,
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	316	Jan.
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	,,	306-7	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	294	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	284	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	300	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	290	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	282	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	258	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	3,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7-40	7-17	6-83	6-73
—02	—02	—02	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6-68	6-67	6-68	6-69	6-70
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

COTTONSEED :—

A quiet market. Little doing and quotations unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready .....Rs. 21 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market has been steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 7 0 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

There is very little doing. The up-country markets are firm owing to scanty rains and prices for all kinds of food-grains show a hardening tendency.

We quote :—

White Pesi 84 per cent.....Rs.	4 12 0 R.T.
White Delhi September ... ,,	5 1 0 ,,

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	19,322	bales
Wheat	97,020	cwts.
Linseed	29,968	,,
Rapeseed	19,044	,,
Gingellyseed	1,297	,,
Poppyseed	8,769	,,
Groundnuts...	4,860	,,
Castorseed	16,170	,,
Rice	18,876	,,
Myrabollams	3,309	,,
Cottonseed	40,351	,,
Mowrasseed	74,345	,,
Gram	12,328	,,
Joowar	2,931	,,
Maize	2,886	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—We have no change to report in the market which continues quiet.

GREY GOODS :—The market has been quiet during the week with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very dull and the demand is slack owing to want of rain in many parts of the country.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—There is a fair demand in the Bombay market, and prices are steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market remains steady and we have no change to report.

DHOOTIES:—The Home markets are slightly easier. The demand here is improving.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market shows a slight decline and prices here are also somewhat easier. Stocks are telling on the market and buyers are very anxious to quit their holdings. Until there is a material reduction there is no chance of our market taking a turn for the better.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		,,	per 2 tins 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,,	3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		,,	3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		,,	3 10 0

Unsteady.

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's products :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
	unsteady.		
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market has been steady and rather active during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,705 X. D.; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 68 1-4 C. D; Bank of Burma's are steady at Rs. 137 C. D.; Bank of Baroda are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 66 C.D.; Credit Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 10; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 101-2 C. D.; and Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 78 1-2. In Mill Companies Central India's have advanced to Rs. 1,775; Bombay United are steady at Rs. 310; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,175; Crescent's have ruled at and about Rs. 72 1-2; David's are unchanged at Rs. 391 1-4; Empress Mill shares have improved to Rs. 205; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 310; Finlay's at Rs. 257 1-2; Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 152 1-2; Khattau Makanjee Mill shares at Rs. 850 X. D.; Kohinoor at Rs. 672 1-2; Leopold's at Rs. 71; Maneckjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 2,615; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 177 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 755; Phoenix are at and at about at Rs. 77 1-2; Sassoon Mill shares have improved to Rs. 610; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 967 1-2; Swadeshi are unchanged at Rs. 1,100; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 500 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 620. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs.89; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 560; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Coy. Ltd. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 136 and preference shares at Rs. 171 1-2; Bombay Flours have advanced to Rs. 890; Bombay Steam N. Coy. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 280 and preference shares are in demand at Rs. 285. Central India Mining Co. shares have been put through at Rs. 28 1-4; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 179; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have improved to Rs. 825; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 17 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 62.1-2; deffered shares to Rs. 94 and preference shares to Rs. 160; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 525; and Press shares are nearly unchanged. Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 885; New Berar's are quiet at Rs. 540; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej old shares have advanced to Rs. 640 C. D. and new shares to Rs. 615; Amritsar-Patti's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 28; Tapty-Valley Railway share at Rs. 427 1-2; Central Provinces Railway shares at Rs. 30 1-4; and Gujarat Railway shares at Rs. 29. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,361,231, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to at £1=Rs. 15...	£	1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice...	£	1,442,658
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds ...	£	15,984,271
Total ...		19,361,231

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 13.

The freight market has been quieter and the demand for tonnage has not been so keen. Delayed rain and consequent unwillingness of the wheat holders to sell, combined with a smart rise in freights, experienced last week, has tended to make shippers move cautiously.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

During the week ending the 10th instant, 244,570 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since January 1, up to 9,294,274 cwts. as against 6,592,522 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1910.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

During the early part of the week the market advanced fully 4 annas per cwt: but at the close the feeling is quieter, and half of the advance has been lost owing to easier markets at Home. Stocks are fast diminishing and with better advices from Home we look for a material improvement.

We quote :—

Ready .....Rs.	12 3 6 B. T.
September ..... ,,	13 1 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The strong feeling noticed at the beginning of the week has subsided owing to quieter markets at Home, but dealers have already disposed of a very large quantity and are indifferent about accepting lower rates.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore .....Rs.	7 1 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ..... ,,	7 15 0 ,,

POPPYSEED :—

The market has improved during the week and a fair business has been done.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs.	10 2 0 B.T.
Forward..... Rs.	10 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market has ruled steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.

CALCUTTA MONEY AND JUTE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The Bengal Bank rate remains at 4 per cent. at which figure it has stood since June 15.

The share market to-day was very dull, there was some inquiry for coal shares, but sellers were firm and little business resulted.

There was little doing in the jute market and with loose jute advancing daily the difficulties of both balers and mills are increasing. In the gunny market quotations are nominally unchanged. There is some talk of mills closing down.

The money market was strong to-day with strong borrowers and keen bidding for Council Bills.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14

The jute market was very irregular to-day, buyers being nervous and sellers following a cautious policy. The Chamber of Commerce's final returns show that during 1910-11 the imports of jute into Calcutta were 35,304,210 maunds as compared with 39,730,481 maunds in the previous twelve months.

In the gunny market heavy goods were quite neglected and all round there was little doing.

Some interest was shown in tea shares and considerable business was done at improving the rates.

The money market is quiet with not much doing.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	495112	53467	441645
Value in rupees...	30082788	3043676	27039112
To the end of the month of May 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	932511	105037	877424
Value in rupees ..	59933344	5991543	53941801
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	5550693	1910997	3739695
Value in rupees...	9579175	3682037	5897138
To the end of the month of May 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	12470017	3736300	8733717
Value in rupees....	21019673	6398640	1412 033
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	31631968	6725713	23936250
To the end of the month of May 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	80953017	12899183	68062834

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of May, 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	5050736	5050736
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1019269	343835	1363104
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of May. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	8443471	8443471
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	199027	893830	2895957
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	12139	12139
Defective coins(New Ten Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	6095	6095
Defective coins(New Twenty Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	6095	6095
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of May, 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1740713	1940713
Rupees	1376020	.....	1376020
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	.....	370047	370047
Fivec ents (Tale).....	.....	256681	256681
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Apr. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	3352682	3352682
Rupees	2061033	641612	2705645
Half Rupees and small silver coins (valuein rupees)	713016	443793	1156315
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	375433	375433

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—9,000 cwts wheat,, Ralli Bros; 185 bales cottonfly and waste, Khimji Vishram and Co; 159 cwts maize, 450 cwts barley, 450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Scindia s—37 bales wool, M Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales cotton, W J Wolf and Sons; 281 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 131 bales wool, M Balia; 480 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,597 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 1 bale wool, D Koondanmull; 45 bales wool, G Goomanmul; 28 bales wool, B Tulockchund; 65 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, T Tejpal; 22 bales wool, R Buchraj.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—16,500 cwts castorseed, 2,500 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Clautsham s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, N Ramji; 2,000 cwts castorseed, W Blythe and Co; 1,500 cwts cottonseed, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—7,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alavi s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 25,660 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 157 bales cottonfly waste, Hirji Assoo; 310 bales cottonfly waste, K Vishram and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, and 28 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey: 60 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 52 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co; 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 1,400 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Clan Leslie s—13,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts mowrasseed, and 2,060 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, and 18,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, 500 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

City of Glasgow s—70 bales hemp, 110 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alavi s—300 cwts horns and hoofs, E Mahomed.

Clan Farquhar s—1,848 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Siberian s—350 tons oldiron, T Hakimji and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1 case genda horns; Yue Loong Hingkel; 50 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 20 chests opium, 250 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Ischia s—112 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—105 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 30 chests opium, S J David and Co; 300 bales twist

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

COUNT TOGO AND THE WORCESTER.

It is generally one of the great pleasures of a man's life to visit his old school, particularly when he happens to have made a position in which the school, as well as himself, may take some pride. There was probably some such feeling as this in Count Togo's mind yesterday as he walked up and down the decks of the Worcester, the training-ship on which, nearly forty years ago, he first learned the rudiments of seamanship and naval warfare. No doubt as he looked around him and saw the cadets of the present day so similar in appearance to those with whom he once studied, drilled, and, perhaps, frolicked, the years that have passed since then, and the great events which they have brought with them, vanished, and—in mind, at all events—the great Admiral felt a boy again. However, he was not allowed to leave without inspecting the lads and making a speech; and no doubt every member of his audience is now looking forward to that "bright future" which he anticipated from their "cheerful and vigorous appearance." Count Togo stood before them an embodiment not merely of consummate skill as a naval commander, but also of the highest and most intense patriotism. His victories have all been, as we should say, "for King and country," just as Nelson's were; and, without them, the armies of the Mikado would never have been able to overcome those of Russia, any more than Wellington would have been able to defeat Bonaparte had not Nelson first secured for us the command of the seas. Japan and Great Britain are the two island States of the world, and very similar problems confront them. And hence the special felicity of Count Togo's visit to his old trainingship on the Thames.

SUPPOSED MURILLO FOUND.

A discovery has been made by a resident of cowes, Mr. T. Male, that a picture that he purchased for a few pounds from a secondhand dealer in the island is possibly a Murillo. Many years ago the picture came from Steephill Castle, Ventnor, and has been pronounced by experts to be certainly an old master, the probability being that Murillo was the painter. The painting represents the Martyrdom of St. Emerentiana, the foster sister, according to a tradition, of St. Agnes. She was stoned to death while still a catechumen as she was praying as the tomb of St. Agnes a few days after the latter's martyrdom, which took place, according to the generally received account, in 304 A.D. The owner of the picture, who has been a collector for some years, has had several offers running into three figures for it, which he has not accepted.

THE AEROPIANE TRAGEDIES.

Aviation news is once again sprinkled with horrors. The start from Paris of the great European circuit flight has already led to the death of no fewer than three of the competitors, of whom two suffered the horrible fate of being burnt alive. And at Budapest, a chemist mounted an aeroplane for the first time in his life, circled madly and helplessly in it over a crowd of people, and ended by cutting off the head of a girl nineteen years of age. The law should be able to deal faithfully with that young man. As "southern England" is part of the objective of the fliers who left Paris, it may be worth while once more to warn the public of the danger of approaching too near to aeroplanes in motion. Apart from the fact that a flying aeroplane is seen much more advantageously from a distance of half a mile than from one of half a yard, there is the risk of being severely injured and even decapitated. A few moments' "good view" is really hardly worth purchasing at such a cost. And an aeroplane which has got beyond its rider's control is an exceedingly difficult thing to run away from.

THE MENACE TO OUR FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR.

Lord Charles Beresford's action in calling a meeting of Admirals is a momentous and timely one. It will do more to bring conviction to the public mind of the dangers of the Declaration of London than any step yet taken to demonstrate the menace which this instrument represents to the people of this country. If a protest, signed by 102 Admirals, has already been addressed to the Prime Minister, that is a fact of the utmost importance and of the deepest significance. There is no higher degree of expert on naval polity than an Admiral of the British Fleet, and if upwards of 100 such experts condemn the Declaration of London as constituting a danger to the food supply of this country, then the Declaration must be repudiated, at whatever cost to Ministerial reputations. Lord Desborough brings out in an interview the startling fact that we import foodstuffs at the rate of £484 per minute. It is vital to our existence that this stream of supplies should not be seriously interrupted. Yet the Government is endeavouring to induce the House of Commons to assent to a compact that would jeopardise these supplies, even in the case of a war to which we were not party, because under its provisions belligerents are, for the first time, "legally permitted to sink neutral vessels," as Lord C. Beresford puts it. Such a compact would be disastrous to us in any one of several contingencies, and no effort should be spared to prevent its ratification.

A GREAT MEDICINE MAN.

The late Sir Rubert Boyce, like his fellow-countryman, Sir Patrick Manson, is one of that brilliant and devoted group who have gone far to restore to the medical profession some of that magical halo which used to invest it in the days of superstition. It was the office of the medicine man in primitive times, as it still is with barbaric races, to gird up the warrior, to paralyse the enemy, to appease the gods and demons alike, and generally do all the superhuman negotiations and prospecting for the tribe. But this was no more wonderful than the recent conquest of malaria and the cloud of malignant insects and associated maladies that have constituted its court from time immemorial. Whether malaria originated in Africa or Asia, we may never learn. Probably it was, carried eastwards by marauding Arabs or traders with convoys of African slaves, and found a ready seed bed in that coast of fen which gave its name to Asia. Acute commentators may yet discover in the "Anabasis," or some such expeditionary records, the date at which the Greeks brought the evil germs back to Europe, and sowed that infection which some have supposed to be the fundamental cause of their decline. If so, it has taken twenty centuries of heroism and endurance, and the loss of countless lives, to conquer this and other tropical pests; and, after all, the labour is only just begun. It remains for a grateful Empire to see that what Manson did in the Far East and Boyce did in the West Indies shall not go unforgotten but that the schools of tropical medicine which they started shall continue as a permanent memorial to them and their colleagues and their self-denying work.

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE DOCTORS.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply to the General Medical Council, still declines to commit himself on the question of transferring medical administration from the friendly societies to the Health Committees. He admits that the step is desirable, but doubts whether compulsion should be proposed "at this very early stage of the discussion." Put into plain terms, this seems to mean that he is prepared to acquiesce in the perpetuation of a bad system because he does not feel certain of getting his Bill through upon any other terms. It will be noted, however, that the Chancellor has abandoned the insinuation that discussion of the scheme is demanded only by its ill-wishers. On one point one thinks Mr. Lloyd George is right in pressing the doctors for a more explicit exposition of their demands. The stipulation that there should be "free choice of the medical practitioner on the part of the insured person" undoubtedly requires some safeguards against convenience at malingering. There are black sheep in every profession, and we can easily conceive of an unscrupulous practitioner building up a large connection under the Bill by his complaisance in certifying for "sickness benefit." The doctors themselves should be the best judges of how to circumvent that danger, and the Chancellor is entitled to ask for their assistance.

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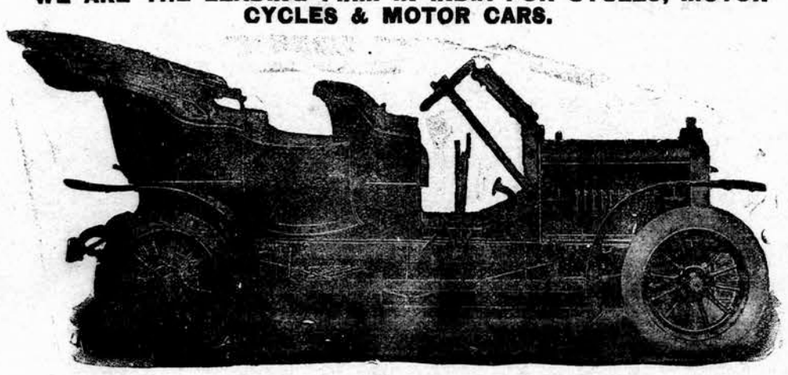

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